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AND VOLUNTEER
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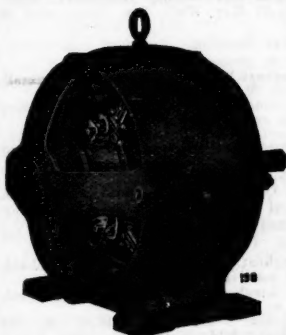
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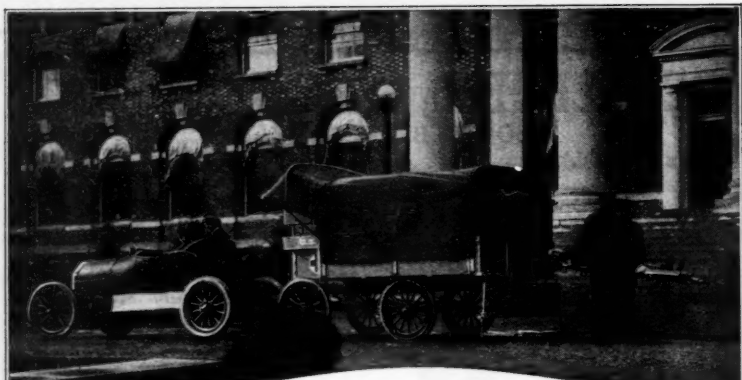
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week, on account of the many changes going on among the troops in connection with the expedition to Mexico. Until these movements can be definitely given the publication of the list would be misleading. Any movements of troops reported will be found under a head in the article dealing with the Mexican situation in this issue.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to April 11. Later changes noted elsewhere.

(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
YANKEE (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Hugh Rodman. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Augustus F. Fechteler, Commander.

FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fechteler.) Capt. Hilary P. Jones. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1915). Capt. Carlo B. Brittain. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Samuel S. Robison. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Alexander S. Halstead. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman.) Capt. Henry A. Wiley. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b).

Capt. William M. Crose. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Herbert O. Dunn, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (Flagship). Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. H. O. Stickney. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton.) Lieut. Comdr. William D. Leahy. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. Kenneth M. Bennett. At Santo Domingo City. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Douglas E. Dismukes. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William P. Scott. At Tampico, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.
NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Mark L. Bristol. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PRAIRIE, transport, 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Grosley. Cruising in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 3(a), 2(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Coronel, Chili. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward H. Watson. At Progreso, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (Flagship). Comdr. David F. Sellers. Sailed April 9 from Charleston, S.C., for New York, en route to navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
MELVILLE, tender, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Henry B. Price. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney, Commander.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FANNING (destroyer). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
JARVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Austin S. Kibbee. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur W. Sears. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
PATTERSON (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John H. Newton. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig, Commander.

WADSWORTH (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. Joseph K. Taussig. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CASSIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
CUMMINGS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
ERIOSSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William L. Pryor. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
WINSLOW (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Neil E. Nichols. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David O. Hanrahan, Commander.

BALOH (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Comdr. David O. Hanrahan. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
AYLWIN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John C. Fremont. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
CUSHING (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Theodore A. Kittenger. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. David W. Bagley. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

DESTROYER DIVISIONS OPERATING WITH REDUCED COMPLEMENTS.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender to First and Second Divisions), 2(b). Comdr. Harris Laning. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

First Division.

Lieut. Charles F. Russell, Commander.

SMITH (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Charles F. Russell. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph G. Walling. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Charles C. Slayton. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Second Division.

Lieut. Robert A. Theobald, Commander.

WALKE (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Robert A. Theobald. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy O. Barnes. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.
TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. William S. Nicholas. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

Third and Fourth Divisions.

Comdr. David W. Todd, Commander.

DIXIE (tender to Third and Fourth Divisions), 12(b). Comdr. David W. Todd. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

(Continued on page 1077.)

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Office No. 20 Vesey Street, New York.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

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MAKING ENLISTED SERVICE ATTRACTIVE.

In an effort to learn through Army officers what advantages would accrue, as a factor in increasing the enlistments in the United States Army, from the introduction of vocational training as a part of an enlisted man's education, the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education has sent out a questionnaire to all officers in the Service. It asks: If the time required for military training, as now conducted in the Army, could be shortened if the men worked continuously for eight hours a day, instead of the four hours the society claims is now the practice? If it would be practicable to combine military and vocational training during a two years' course with advantage to the men in both ways? And could the graduation from the Regular Army into the reserve be hastened satisfactorily by offering a bonus or a Congressional medal? During the discussion of the Army bill in the Senate on March 30, this question of vocational training was brought up by Mr. Smith, of Georgia, who quoted an article by Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., as being in favor of the plan. He also described an experiment along this line conducted by the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps pursuant to an order issued at the beginning of 1915, requesting vocational work of officers and making it a matter of volition with the men. According to this plan the Coast Artillery Corps gives courses for bakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, firemen, engineers, telephone and telegraph operators, radio-telegraph operators, plasterers, plumbers, stenographers and typewriters.

Our own investigations among officers of the Army with wide experience in command of troops as to the matter of the advantages that would come from the general introduction of vocational training among the enlisted men of the Army leads us to believe that the time gained by an "intensive" course of military training would be less than two months in the course of a year and probably not more than one month; that the average enlisted man is worked pretty hard as it is, and that unless he were relieved of all fatigue, guard duty and other work of this nature, he could not well stand any more daily military instruction than is now the custom without going "stale" physically and becoming discontented with the Service. That the introduction of vocational training would be an improvement for the men was the general opinion, but officers of long experience are decidedly sceptical as to its outcome, even if it were left to the enlisted men's volition. As to the reward for "quick study" by a bonus or Congressional medal, the opinion is that no practical results would come from this, and that it would cheapen the medal given by Congress for distinguished military service. The man who makes good in the Army is the one that joins it because he likes soldiering.

In this connection it is interesting to note several letters received from enlisted men of the Army complaining about certain conditions of the Service that in their opinion are detrimental to its interests. Some are based upon anything but good grounds. Men who enter the Army should realize that when they enlist they put aside for the time certain privileges of a citizen and cannot do just as they would in civil life. They must obey strictly the military regulations without which an army would be useless. Discipline can only be maintained by a proper observance of the regulations. Any enlisted man who performs his duty properly will be free from trouble and will not find the Service irksome.

One man complains that he cannot visit the adjoining city in the evening and leave his post without getting leave. Any man of ordinary intelligence ought to realize what would happen if all the soldiers at a military post were allowed to come and go as they pleased. It would simply be impossible to have men available for duty, and discipline would be utterly destroyed. Any reliable enlisted man can get a reasonable amount of leave from his commander. Among other complaints is one from a man who says that he has served several enlistments and has been passed over for appointment as a non-commissioned officer. In such a case it is almost sure to be the fault of the man. He either has not aspired and studied to fit himself for the position of a non-commissioned officer or else he prefers to remain in the Service as a private. A good, live man receives ample opportunity to be appointed a non-commissioned officer within a reasonable period, especially as good non-commissioned officers are frequently very scarce, and a captain is often at his wits' end to find men suitable for the position. Of course, there are numbers of enlisted men joining the Army who consider themselves the best judges as to what military discipline means and what the military service requires, and ignore what practical experience has taught in different armies in the world for hundreds of years. The Army is a place for soldiering and those who do not like the life would do better not to enlist. It offers ample opportunity for promotion, and an interesting and honorable profession to men who desire to serve faithfully. Old officers of the Army claim that attempts now being made to introduce new features in the Army, such as the attempted regeneration of deserters and educational fads tend to coddle the enlisted man too much, and gradually destroy the old traditions of the Army, working to its detriment.

VON BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S SPEECH.

The speech made by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg before the Reichstag in Berlin on April 5 presented a complete review of the German government's political purposes and her army's military progress. The Imperial Chancellor brought up, in turn, every accomplishment of the German army; every policy of the Imperial Government as affecting its enemies, the countries it has conquered, its ideals for the future, and its domestic problems. His summary was so complete, in fact, that it may properly be called the most important word that has come out of Germany since the war began. Its disappointment lies in the fact that the Chancellor made no definite statement as to what Germany's policy was to be toward the protests of the United States against her submarine warfare. Since the German Foreign Office is still discussing this whole question with Washington, he may have considered it an untimely subject to bring into his speech. This aside, the address has the great merit of letting the world know just what Germany's ideas are in the very important matters of peace proposals and the future condition of Poland and Belgium.

Germans may have "no political genius," as von Buelow stated repeatedly in his work on "Imperial Germany." But they have something infinitely more important to a shut-in nation in the superb organization of the industrial resources of their land and the perfection of the German army system. A young German recruit will work as earnestly at running an army telephone exchange as he will in serving in the trenches or getting ready for an assault at arms. And this is a spirit that we would do well to foster in this country. The German government and its people know that fighting is not all there is to war. We are too apt to overlook that fact in this country in our preparedness campaigns.

It is this patriotism and devotion now inspiring the belligerent nations of Europe, and in the case of Germany flowering into the most perfectly organized army and industrial resources the world has ever known, that lies back of the successes Bethmann-Hollweg claimed in the course of his speech. He had little occasion to refer to the holding of territory in France and Belgium. But he did speak of the success of the Serbian campaign, the failure of the Dardanelles expedition, and spoke of checking Russian attacks against the eastern front. Referring to the "starving out" of Germany by the Allies he declared that it could not be done; and said that her enemies failed to take into account Germany's "moral reserves" which he said would come into play, as they had in the seventies, if need be.

But from the viewpoint of the Allies and the United States what the Imperial Chancellor had to say about the future was of the more present importance. He put aside as beyond any dream of his government, the idea that Germany would attack the United States or Canada at the end of the present war. He declared that there would be a "new Belgium" when peace was concluded, adding, "we must create real guarantees that Belgium shall never be a Franco-British vassal, never shall be used as a military or economic fortification against Germany." And he injected a new note of German policy into his address by referring to the principle of nationality and considering from his viewpoint the Polish, Lithuanian, Livonian, Belgian and Flemish peoples, and of giving to these races opportunity of free evolution along the lines of their individualities and mother tongues. As to any peace proposals based on Mr. Asquith's ideal of the complete destruction of Prussian military power, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg de-

clared, "to these peace conditions only one answer would be left, and this answer our sword must give."

That Great Britain's experience with buying its armor plate from private concerns might serve as a lesson to the United States before it adopts the proposed plan of building its own armor-making plant, is the suggestion of Sydney Brooks in a letter to the New York Sun. The correspondent expresses the opinion that an Englishman could wish nothing better for America than that she profit by the British experience in the present war. "One of these lessons," he continues, "perhaps, indeed, the supreme lesson, is the vital importance of encouraging during the years of peace as many private manufacturers as possible to engage in the production of war material. If that is really a desirable end, and all the belligerent nations have learned in a pretty hard school that it is the alpha and omega of preparedness, then I cannot help thinking that the Armor Plant bill now before Congress defeats it; instead of increasing it positively diminishes your industrial readiness for war." The writer goes on to point out that Great Britain pays a stiff price for her armor plate, very substantially more than that paid by the United States. He declares the British government could not have built up its fleet on any other policy than the one pursued, and that its encouragement of the private manufacturers of munitions in times of peace has enabled the country to be turned into one vast arsenal of war at the present time. He thinks that the conclusions to be drawn from British experience may be summarized as: "1. That no greater disservice can be done to a country than by discouraging its manufacturers in the production of the material of war. 2. That no matter what profits the manufacturers may make out of the Government in times of peace, they will all be returned to the nation multiplied one thousandfold in war. 3. That the problem of industrial preparedness for war is far more than a mere matter of finance, and that higgling over prices and profits, from any comprehensive standpoint of national defense, is the smallest and least relevant part of the whole issue."

That the "super-submarine is a type that can seriously affect our naval supremacy is a question that can safely be answered in the negative," is the opinion of The Engineer, of London, in a discussion of that type of ship in a recent issue. In a brief review of the active history of the submarine the paper points out that at the beginning of the present war the latest type of German vessel—the U-33, then approaching completion—was about 220 feet long, with a submerged displacement of 830 tons and propelled by twin-screw Diesel engines, aggregating 2,400 brake horsepower and giving a speed of seventeen knots. They have proved their ability to remain at sea for lengthy periods—about as long as a big torpedoboat destroyer—and they can be fitted for mine dropping. As destroyers of commerce they have amply demonstrated their powers. The Engineer states that "the sea-going types capable of sinking Lusitanias and Arabics have been blotted out by the half-dozen of the other types of ships expressly designed to attend to them." The journal sets the limits of a larger type to a Diesel engine capable of producing 3,600 horsepower, and declares that if any submarine is built to require more power than that there will have to be a return to steam, with oil-fired boilers, and to geared turbines, as the lightest known method of using steam in engines. The Engineer reasserts the success the English navy has had in "dealing with submarines of small, medium and large types in which it has been remarkably successful," and declares that "from a purely military point of view the submarine has not yet achieved a very great deal, and it may be reasonably suggested that the possibilities of the German submarine have been wasted on spectacular frightfulness."

That preparedness is a very live issue in the West is the declaration of John C. Shaffer, editor of the Chicago Evening Post, and also of two Denver newspapers, one in Indianapolis and one in Louisville, who has been on a visit to New York. "The impression which prevails in the East," Mr. Shaffer said, "that the great Middle West is not alive to the needs of preparedness is entirely and absolutely wrong. The West is not only for preparedness, but for preparedness of the real kind. Why this impression should prevail in the East is beyond me. It is a live issue in Chicago. It is alive in Denver. It is alive in Kansas. Make no mistake upon that. It may be that the belief I find current here is due to the fact that in the Middle West and Rocky Mountain country a belief in preparedness is taken for granted, is a basic principle with everybody. That being the case, the folks in our country can be depended upon to the last ditch in any campaign for preparedness or in anything that looks for the protection of the country and its people against anything that may arise to threaten."

"I admire your editorial work in behalf of the country's best interests," writes an Army chaplain. "I am in favor of universal military service, by all means the only way to secure distributive justice in regard to the burden and sacrifice involved. To me such service also means the enriching of the country with a more efficient manhood. My idea is to secure economy with best possible results; service for one year, viz., four months garrison, the rest in the field under service conditions. No better way to make a man happy than to keep him busy."

As the result of a generally circulated invitation, which, as was recently noted, was sent out among public officials and business men of Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Wyoming the Northwest Conference on Preparedness was held in Spokane, Wash., on March 27 and 28. A discussion of the present military and naval status of the United States was followed by the adoption of a series of resolutions, which were drawn up by a committee composed of P. N. Bernard, Kalispell, Mont.; E. L. Farnsworth, Wilbur, Wash.; Wallace R. Struble, Astoria, Ore.; E. F. Conklin, Spirit Lake, Idaho, and Gus Holmes, Cody, Wyo. The resolutions point out that the United States has two long ocean fronts, the Gulf of Mexico, the Panama Canal, Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico to defend, and is "content to risk its safety on a small navy and the unknown quantity of a volunteer army." The resolutions call upon the President and Congress to provide "a modern and well balanced Navy with ships enough to guard the long Pacific front without impairing the fleet needed to guard the Atlantic coast." They also call for fortifications for the Pacific coast and for naval bases. They protest against the adoption by Congress of the Volunteer Army plan and urge all business and professional men to give patriotic personal study and service as auxiliaries to the existing National Guard and Naval Militia and to citizens' camps. The construction of highways across the continent is advocated, to be used in case of war; and that a comprehensive plan be adopted for the development of the nitrogen and potash industries of the United States as a part of our preparedness.

"I desire to state in most unequivocal terms," said Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in an address to the stockholders at the annual meeting, "that no representative of the company is seeking or has sought to influence legislation about the size of naval or military expenditures. That is not our business. Our business is to serve the United States Government, just in so far as the government may elect to avail itself of our services." Mr. Schwab said that in spite of the high prices prevailing abroad due to the war, the Bethlehem Company had not increased the price of ordnance products to the United States Government. He added: "This country is threatening to adopt, in reference to armor plate, a policy which other great nations of the world have rejected. We are prepared to continue our co-operation with the United States Government with every resource at our disposal, and we earnestly hope that Congress will not find it necessary to embark upon the projected course of action." Mr. Schwab said the Bethlehem Corporation has invested about \$7,000,000 in an armor plant which will be practically valueless as an investment should the Government plant be built. He added, however, that the investment is about only five per cent. of the total investment in the various properties of the corporation, and the total armor business is less than three per cent. of the Bethlehem's gross annual turnover. He repeated the offer of the corporation to manufacture armor for an indefinite period at any price the Federal Trade Commission shall, after an examination of all the facts, decide to be fair and reasonable.

"The majority of the line officers of the 1st Infantry, Minnesota National Guard, have the utmost confidence in your judgment and ask you to support Section 56 without amendments. Lobby in Washington does not represent wishes of the majority of the Guard. The larger the trained force the better it will be for the country. The more Federal control of the Guard, the better and more dependable will be the reserve force. Letter and signatures follow." The above telegram was sent by twenty-seven officers of the Minnesota National Guard to Senator Knute Nelson at Washington on April 6, the letter referred to being mailed the same day. The communications were sent to Mr. Nelson as a result of an attack made by the Senator on the efforts made to defeat Section 56 of the Army bill by Adjutant Gen. Fred B. Wood, of Minnesota. The Minneapolis Tribune, of April 7, praised the action of the twenty-seven officers of Minnesota as "the most creditable expression we have seen from the National Guard on the subject of Congressional legislation for national defense" since "it emphasizes the impropriety of the Militia officers of Minnesota or any other state butting into this matter of national legislation in such a way as to provoke the criticism that it has done through jealousy and fear that the interests of the state Militia may be sacrificed somehow to the cause of national preparedness; which, of course, would be a terrible thing."

The use of burning and asphyxiating chemicals can be traced back to the time of a Greek writer of 360 B.C., one Aeneas by name, says Med. Inspr. George A. Lung, U.S.N., in a pamphlet on "Asphyxiating Gases as a Weapon in Warfare," which was read originally at the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, held at Washington, D.C., last September. He traces the development of Greek fire, which appears to have had certain of the asphyxiating effects of the gases introduced into the present war by the Germans, and remarks that during our own Civil War an inventive genius suggested that Petersburg might be captured by firing into it shells loaded with snuff, which would paralyze the Confederate garrison by an epidemic of violent sneezing. He says that in France and Flanders the Germans used both chlorine and gromine and probably a number of other irrespirable gases. The cost of the gas is said to be inconsiderable and the effect upon troops marked, although it is probable that the wholesale introduction of masks and oxygen helmets has served to neutralize it, these measures having been systematized since Dr. Lung collected his data. He cites numerous detailed accounts of symptomatic effects noted in victims. It is interesting to observe the celerity with which the Allied Armies fitted themselves to meet the Germans on their own ground in this new style of warfare.

How non-sectarian social service, as conducted by Bishop Charles H. Brent, is improving the condition of the Moros in the Philippines is described in the New York Tribune. Bishop Brent, working in that field for the last two years, has established a very successful hospital in Zamboanga, an industrial school in Indanan, Jolo, and a hospital ship is soon to be put in commission to ply among the islands of the Sulu Archipelago. This ship will not only carry aid to the sick, but will be a most valuable means of bringing about mutual good feeling among the Americans and Moros. A crack troop of Boy Scouts, known as the Spencer Troop, has also been established. The Moro women and girls show particular adaptability in working in the industrial

school, and are weaving silk and making lace of a quality that has attracted the attention of American silk and lace manufacturers. The result of all this work has been to bring about a wonderful change in the Moros and to add to the feeling that the Americans are the only real friends they have in the world, which has been fostered by their dealings with officers of the Army since the period of active hostility ceased. Bishop Brent is assisted in his work by Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Deaconess Young and Miss Buffum.

All those who have any knowledge of the "Old Navy" will find much to chuckle over and enjoy in "Prince and Boatswain," sea-tales from the recollection of Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., commander of the Oregon on her famous cruise, as related to James Morris Morgan and John Philip Marquand, and privately printed, from the press of E. A. Hall and Company, Greenfield, Mass. The Service owes a debt to the three who are responsible for the book, with its anecdotes of "P. J." Miller, most famous of boatswains, and his remarkable yarns; of Cushing, of Albemarle fame, fore-runner of that splendid school of destroyer-officers of today; of "Savez" Read, one of "the brood of the Constitution," who graduated from the Naval Academy to enter the Confederate Navy and earn an undying reputation for reckless bravery and ability to command while he was in his early twenties; and other heroes of the days when the flag was shown on frigates, sloops and corvettes. Some of the stories that have been set down here are still repeated in the wardroom, but many others are in danger of being forgotten, and it was well worth while to take every precaution that such gems as Commodore "Mad Jack" Percival's interest in the seamanship of Queen Adelaide, of England, should not be forgotten.

The "other half" of preparedness is well described in these words from Drill Chips, the house organ of the Cleveland Twist Drill Company. "Individual personal valor is to-day a thing of minor value. Battles are no longer swung by gilded generals astride dashing chargers. Superior gunnery and superior masses of men per se are nothing now, unless, away back over the rim of the world, far from the clouds of battle, there are thousands of sweating men working in the factories, in the locomotive cabs, about the oil wells and in the coal mines. The poetry is all gone from victory—to-day it is a sordid, sweaty thing, the result not of heroes' blood alone, but of heroes' blood mixed part for part with salty sweat. The man behind the gun to-day is not the soul-stirring figure of Revolutionary days, but a grease-stained engineer or quiet business man, busy weaving the mantle of victory from millions of threads gathered from every township in the country and debouched upon the field of battle as munitions, bandages, automobiles, gasoline, food and clothing, coal and chemicals—and so on through all the alphabet of supplies. Without the support of the toil-stained veterans of the shop, those million men and those mammoth battleships are as so much junk."

The essay of Lieut. Meade Wildrick, Coast Art. Corps, which won first prize in the competition of 1915, appears in the Journal of the U.S. Artillery for March-April. He discusses the effect upon measures for coast defense of the development of submarine and aerial attack, two factors which have greatly changed military theories commonly held before the present European war. He concludes that our present system of coast defense should be modified, to some extent, to keep abreast of the times, suggesting among possible changes the following: "First, that an efficient aerial service be developed consisting of a coast patrol, and that our coast defenses be supplied with combat and reconnaissance aeroplanes. Second, that those elements of our coast defenses which cannot be made mobile should be made invisible to hostile aircraft and provided with adequate overhead and lateral cover. Last and most important, we find that the best defense we can give our seacoast armament against hostile aircraft, is to make this armament mobile, and thereby extend our sphere of operations to include not only the defense of our harbors, but the defense of our entire coast."

In a recent conversation "Uncle Joe" Cannon said he had been making an inquiry of the United States Census Bureau as to how many of the voters who cast their ballots for McKinley and Bryan in 1896 were now living, and stated that only forty-nine out of every one hundred would vote this year. That means that one-half of the voters pass out every twenty years. This fact is well to keep in mind, because remarks like this are often heard: Remember that 6,000,000 men voted for Bryan and free silver. But ex-Speaker Cannon's quest for facts shows that only three of the six millions are here to vote at the next Presidential election. Indeed, the youths who will cast their first Presidential ballot in November will greatly outnumber the combined old soldier vote, hyphen vote and negro vote. The fact that the youth of the nation as a class are ready for preparedness is a significant indication concerning the next Presidential election. Our Civil War was fought by young men nearly all of whom were under twenty-five years of age.

Many trades have agreed to march in the citizens' preparedness parade to be held in New York city on May 13, and business men and merchants in these trades have begun to organize. Among the businesses which will supply organized units for the march are the dry goods division, the jewelers, architects, insurance, hatters, upholsterers and milliners. Three committees have been formed to aid in stirring up interest in the parade. They are the National Guard committee, composed of Col. William G. Bates, 71st Inf., chairman, Major F. G. Landon, 7th Inf., Major R. L. Foster, 12th Inf., Lieut. L. R. Reed, Squadron A, and Lieut. D. Nelson, 2d Field Art.; Plattsburg committee, composed of Percy H. Stewart, chairman, Langdon P. Marvin, John R. Van Horn, J. Lloyd Derby and George H. Gastin; and the rifle clubs committee, John B. Langer, chairman, Grayson M. P. Murphy, Arthur Iselin, Livingston Platt and Warren Barbour.

Professor Roland G. Usher, in an article in the New York Tribune in which he points out what he considers deficiencies in the equipment of our punitive expedition into Mexico and the improbability of its ever catching Villa, says: "Do you realize that it took the United States about as long to put 5,000 men into Mexico as it took the Germans to put 1,000,000 men into France? Do you realize that in half of that time

little Belgium put 500,000 men into the field for defense and that twenty-four hours after the orders were given the first German detachments were in Luxemburg? Moreover, the Germans were equipped with everything the imagination could suggest as desirable, while even after a week's delay 5,000 American troops went forward 'in light marching order,' lacking everything necessary to maintain them in Mexico once they got there and possessing merely the absolute essentials."

The body of Peter Jopeck lay unburied at his home in Kearney, Neb., while the Kosciusko Guards and Father Bartoszewicz argued the question as to the right of the Guards to enter in uniform the church of which the priest has control. The case, as stated by Colonel Kotzki, is that "the Kosciusko Guards are now under the laws and regulation of the state Militia, according to which we have the right to enter any public building in uniform, with the United States colors flying at the head of our companies. The law imposes a penalty of \$100 upon persons refusing entrance to a public building of any soldier in uniform. We shall appeal to Attorney General Fellows." Father Bartoszewicz, on his part, says: "Regulations of the Detroit diocese forbid me to allow any society, not a church organization, from carrying their regalia, banners and other insignia into the church."

An officer of our Army from the South who was familiar with conditions there throughout the Civil War and who knows Belgium through recent duty there as a military observer, says that when it comes to privation due to a lack of food and clothing the Belgians are amateurs compared to what the Southerners endured owing to the Northern blockade. "Their troops know nothing of living on what corn they could pick out of the fields as Stonewall Jackson's men did," he said. "They know nothing of contriving such substitutes for coffee as we Southerners did. Nor have they been to the straits of cutting up their carpets to serve as blankets for their men in the field. They have had a pretty hard time of it, but from my observation they have not begun to suffer what the South did in our war times."

An unusually satisfactory test of the automobile's value as a factor in coast defense was made by the officers of the Coast Artillery Corps stationed at Fort Miley, Cal., on April 8. With a 7-inch howitzer, weighing four tons, the 13th Company was rushed from Fort Miley to Half Moon Bay, a point on the coast where an enemy might land. The distance is thirty-eight miles over a hilly road and the Artillerymen covered the route in motor cars in ninety-minutes, while it took only three hours to carry the howitzer to the appointed place. The gun was ready for action in fifteen minutes. Army officers estimated that it would take a day and a half to move the howitzer the distance covered by this test if horses had been used for the purpose.

The proposed plan of the New York State Highway Commission to build a highway across the face of Crow's Nest, long famous as a Hudson river landmark and as a target for artillery fire at West Point, has called forth a protest against the highway being built "across its target" from one of our correspondents at Highland Falls, N.Y. He points out that one of the determining factors in the final selection by General Washington of a seat for the Military Academy was the ideal big gun target afforded by old Crow's Nest. And he expresses doubts as to the value of "an uncalled for branch road across the face of the only available terrain for artillery practice" in the neighborhood of West Point.

The eighty-foot Navy observation balloon that broke away from its moorings at the naval station at Pensacola, Fla., on April 7, was found later in the same day in a swamp near Argyle, Fla., which is about 100 miles distant from Pensacola. The balloon was being inflated when it broke away, and as it was carried over the brick wall of the station by the wind, several of its stabilizers were torn off. The effect of this was to turn it upside down before it had gone very far and was responsible for the coming to earth of the balloon, Navy officers stationed at Pensacola believe. A detachment from the navy yard was sent to Argyle to bring the balloon back.

The official Army Register for 1916 is now being issued from The Adjutant General's Office at Washington. It contains 720 pages, while the 1915 Register had 706. The 1916 Register gives the names of ninety officers who died, forty-five who resigned, four who were dismissed, and of one who was dropped. The 1915 Register had 106 deaths, fifty-one resignations, eleven dismissals and three dropped.

Dr. Raymond F. Bacon, director of industrial research of the University of Pittsburgh, has been appointed by Secretary of the Navy Daniels an associate member of the Naval Consulting Board and a director on the Board of the Organization for Industrial Preparedness in Pennsylvania. Dr. Bacon is to have charge of chemical preparedness in that state.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced on April 12 that more enlisted men are in the Navy at the present time than ever before in the country's history. Secretary Daniels said that the enlisted personnel had reached the 54,000 mark. "There are now 54,011 men in the enlisted personnel," said the Secretary, "showing a net gain of 6,664 since March 4, 1913."

H. H. Polk, one of the leading men of Des Moines, Iowa, and a member of the Plattsburg training camp last summer, has shown his militant faith in preparedness by resigning as president of the Greater Des Moines committee because a majority of the body voted to appropriate \$200 toward bringing a pacifist speaker to Des Moines.

A company of United States Marines, skilled in high altitude gunnery, has been attached to the advance base brigade of the United States Marine Corps, and will be known as the anti-aircraft gun company. This is the first aero-defense company organized in the Marine Corps.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Senate, temporarily laying aside the Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill on April 8 to allow for action upon the sugar tariff repeal clause of the revenue bill, agreed that "at not later than four o'clock p.m. on April 18 the Senate will proceed to vote upon any amendment that may be pending, any amendment that may be offered, and upon the bill (H.R. 12766) to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States, through the regular parliamentary stages, to its final disposition; and that after the hour of twelve o'clock meridian on Friday, April 14, 1916, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than ten minutes upon the bill, or more than once or longer than ten minutes upon any amendment offered thereto; and, further, that after the hour of four o'clock p.m. on Tuesday, April 18, 1916, no Senator shall speak more than once or longer than five minutes upon any amendment pending or offered to the said bill."

Senator Lee (Md.), had entered in the records of the proceedings a letter from the executive committee of the National Guard Association of the United States, in which a strong protest was made against the charge made at previous sessions of the Senate that the association maintained a "bald lobby" in the interests of the National Guard in connection with the Army Reorganization bill. Senator Lee also had read into the record an interview with Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., printed in the New York Times, in which General O'Ryan denied endorsing the Volunteer Army plan and expressed the opinion that the kind of men who served at the training camps, such as that at Plattsburg, N.Y., would enter neither the Volunteer Army nor the National Guard, except possibly to give these organizations a start, and that they would then drop out. General O'Ryan also stated that he did not believe the officers of these training camp associations realized the probability of this outcome. Senator du Pont read a letter on this subject from the secretary of the Military Training Camps Association, together with one from the Secretary of War to the association, in which it was shown that thirteen camps would be conducted this year and that it was expected 30,000 men would be enrolled in them. Secretary Baker's letter heartily approved of the idea of the camps.

The Senate session of April 7 was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the proposed government nitric acid plant and over its proposed site near the Muscle Shoals, Tennessee River. The statement that the du Pont Powder Company was opposed to the proposed plan was officially and personally denied by men connected with the company. Senator Underwood explained that he was not trying to establish such a plant in his state (at Muscle Shoals) for the sake of his state. He declared that the important thing was to have "the Government Board of Engineers determine what is the best place for a nitric acid plant, and not myself, or the Senate of the United States, or the Congress of the United States."

Senator Lodge went at great length into the connection of Frank H. Washburn, author of a pamphlet called "The Facts in the Nitrogen Case Before Congress," with a variety of power and other companies whose plants are situated around or near the Muscle Shoals. This was brought in after a reference on the part of the Senator to the proposition of the du Pont Powder Company to make nitrogen out of the air if it could get water power. The connection between these two things is that in the event of the Government adopting the plan of a \$15,000,000 nitric acid plant situated at Muscle Shoals it might have to take over some existing plants. Senator Lodge then branched out into the subject of using the waste of coke ovens in the making of nitric acid, pleading for an investigation of the latest methods of producing this chemical before the Government committed itself to any \$15,000,000 project.

Senator Lodge called attention to the proviso in Section 28 of the bill, under which "any former officer of Philippine Scouts who vacated his office in the Philippine Scouts by discharge or resignation on account of disability contracted in the line of duty and who was subsequently retired as an enlisted man, and any former officer of Philippine Scouts who has been retired as an enlisted man by special Act of Congress, shall be transferred to the retired list created by this section and shall thereafter receive the retired pay and allowances authorized by this section, and no more." Mr. Lodge had the word *except* substituted for the word *and*, italicized above; otherwise Captain Drake, who is the one referred to in the clause and is the only Philippine Scout who has been retired by special Act of Congress, might be held to come under the lesser provisions of the present act instead of enjoying the greater benefits of the special act already passed for his particular case. Senator Lodge, in another amendment, which, however, failed of adoption, sought to have the time a man would have to serve in the Philippine Scouts, before he could be retired, reduced from twenty-five years to twenty. Senator Lodge pointed out that under the provisions of the Philippine Independence bill, now before the House, we might withdraw our forces from the Philippines before the men in the Scouts had served twenty-five years, and that this would be hardly fair to them.

Senator Smoot succeeded in having adopted an amendment to Section 42 (Reserve Officers' Training Corps) that would make sure that the "distinguished colleges and honor schools" such as Culver Military Academy and other "star" institutions should share in the advantages extended by Section 42 to other civil educational institutions giving military instruction, which advantages the Senator feared would be lost under the provisions of Section 42 without his amendment.

REORGANIZATION OF AVIATION SECTION.

The reorganization of the Aviation Section by "addition and not subtraction" was one of the most important proposals presented by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on his first appearance before the House Committee on Military Affairs in Washington on April 8. Secretary Baker said he was giving serious consideration to the organization of the Aviation Section independently of the Signal Corps, the supervision work of this reorganization being conducted by Lieut. Col. George O. Squier, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., recalled from his duties as military observer in Europe for this purpose. Secretary Baker intimated that Colonel Squier would eventually be placed in charge of Army aeronautics. Mr. Baker asked for an appropriation of \$1,785,000 for the Signal Service, mainly for Regular Army and National Guard aviation purposes. He has \$600,000 available under previous appropriations and expects to buy thirty-two new machines. He also announced the approaching appointment of a board to test aeroplanes, including the eight to be purchased

under the recent act of Congress. This board, as heretofore noted, includes Capt. Virginius E. Clark, Lieut. Thomas De W. Milling and Lieut. Byron T. Jones. The Secretary said the Government had no intention of making its own flying machines, since competition among private firms was considered a good thing and there was no danger of a monopoly.

In response to an inquiry as to the usefulness of the aeroplane in the present operations in Mexico, Secretary Baker said that the Department "was relying entirely on the aeroplane for communication with the front. We cannot use the wireless at all in the daytime," he continued, "owing to bad static conditions in Mexico, and only irregularly at night." He also said that the low power of the aeroplane engines in service was responsible for the inability of the fliers to get over the mountains. He admitted that at one time in the course of the present Mexican campaign only two of the eight machines in the aero squad were in service, but stated that at the time he spoke six machines were working effectively. Mr. Baker spoke of the friction in the Aviation Service, and said that some of it was due to the fact that the fliers are supervised by officers who are not practical airmen. He also said the Army had no armored aeroplanes because our machines were not intended for attack, but simply for scouting. He complimented the flying men of the Service, saying, "Our aviators are wonderfully brave and hold an amazing number of records, not only of this country, but of the world."

VOCATIONAL TRAINING IN THE SERVICE.

In the course of the discussion in the Senate, on April 7, of the Army Reorganization bill, Senator Smith, of Georgia, brought up the subject of the amendment to Section 29 he had introduced previously establishing vocational training in the Army. Senator Weeks declared it to be his opinion that vocational schools would not help enlistments, but prevent them. Mr. Weeks quoted, as backing up his opinion, several opinions from Navy officers on the educational system established by the present administration. Saying these were the views of both officers and men, Mr. Weeks read the following extracts from letters:

"I can give you in confidence any information as to the results of the schools which have been held aboard ship during this administration. From my talks with Navy men and from the general idea which prevails in the Service, the consensus of opinion—which is practically unanimous—is opposed to schools on board ship. Both officers and men are of the opinion that the schools materially interfere with and reduce the efficiency of the vessels, as the time spent at school in academic studies could and should be devoted to the routine work of the ship, which is now seriously interfered with and, in some respects, neglected."

"If a man is desirous of improving himself in academic matters, he can do so of his own volition during the recreation hours which are prescribed, but that same man, if compelled to go to school, does so unwillingly, and therefore derives but little benefit from such compulsory education."

"As you well know, a modern man-of-war offers many fields of study in a vocational way for the ambitious young man. He has a very large scope in engineering and electricity, which will be of vast benefit to him if he should leave the Service, and certainly of much greater benefit than would rhetoric and the other subjects taught at the schools. It is therefore apparent that a man who desires to improve his mind has a large field before him on board ship."

"We are in the habit of taking the opinions of our officers on matters that relate to the Service," Mr. Weeks resumed. "It may be possible that some officer may dislike to act as teacher under such circumstances; but we must take their judgment as to what the results of that service are, and I think the Senator will find that it is unanimously against the kind of instruction which has been established on board ship. Furthermore, the men do not like it, either. Now, let me point out some of the things that a man may learn on board ship as a preparation for the life he may follow after he leaves the Service. He may become an electrician, a water tender, which is connected with the engineering service—all of these things are in line of duty—he may become a commissary steward, which will be important in some walks of life, a cook, a baker, a boiler maker, a machinist, a coppersmith, a ship fitter, an electrician of several classes, a blacksmith, a plumber and fitter, a sailmaker's mate, a carpenter, or a painter. All those trades are open to a man on board ship, and he can devote his surplus energy to acquiring a trade which will be of material benefit to him when he leaves the Service. If any Senator thinks that that same statement will not apply to the Army, all he has to do is to examine the bill which is now before the Senate, and he will find that there are a large number of trades which are open to men in the Service and which they may learn, if they so desire, which will be of use to them in their after life."

WORK FOR PREPAREDNESS.

The engineers of California are organizing for preparedness. The Spokane (Wash.) Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to secure a general endorsement by commercial organizations of the Chamberlain bill for compulsory training.

The Erie Railroad will co-operate in any effort on the part of its employees to obtain military training.

A poll conducted by the Illinois Bankers' Association shows that Illinois bankers are almost solidly in favor of a larger Army and Navy.

A correspondent of the New York World suggests that large factories and places employing large bodies of men should devote one hour a day to military training and the manual of arms.

Yale College will have an artillery battalion ready for service in the fall. The College of Physicians and Surgeons, Cornell University, announces a course of lectures on "Military Administration," begun March 28. The Illinois Cadet Corps League is making campaigns to promote military training among business men and clubmen of Chicago. A course in military training is to be introduced at Johns Hopkins University. The Board of Education of Springfield, Ohio, has adopted military training in the high school course.

Yachtsmen of Dorchester Bay, Mass., announce a desire to co-operate with the Government with a power boat fleet to do scout duty or for other purposes.

A big automobile emblazoned with posters and containing two sergeants, a corporal and a private of the

U.S. Army has been going around Newark, N.J., distributing recruiting pamphlets; part of a general campaign.

Capt. W. C. Tremain, of the U.S. Recruiting Station, 363 Fulton street, Brooklyn, said on April 2 that the last fifteen days in March have seen 300 per cent. gain in number of applicants for enlistment.

The data above is gathered by the Preparedness Information Service of New York city, whose purpose is "to supply and clear information concerning preparedness in America to all organizations interested in national defense."

LAW AS TO MILITIA FEDERALIZATION.

In response to a resolution offered by Senator Brandegee on April 6, asking for an opinion from the Judge Advocate General of the Army on "the project contained in the so-called Hay and Chamberlain bills to federalize the National Guard," Secretary Baker transmitted to the Senate, on April 11, the opinion of Brig. Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A. In his letter transmitting the opinion Secretary Baker stated that it should be understood the opinions expressed "are those of the Judge Advocate General and not otherwise those of the War Department." Following are General Crowder's opinions: "Summarizing the powers over the Militia sought to be exercised, either by express terms or by what appears to be necessary implication in the pending legislation, they include:

"(a) The power to provide for calling the Militia into the Service for the purpose of training—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 15, Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

"(b) The power to command the Militia when not called into the service of the United States for a constitutionally enumerated purpose—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I., and Clause 1, Section 2, Article II., of the Constitution.

"(c) The power to establish courts-martial for the trial of officers and soldiers of the National Guard when not in the service of the United States—in conflict, as I view it, with Clause 16, Section 8, Article I., of the Constitution.

"I am led to the conclusion that so much of the bill here under consideration as relates to the Militia would not serve in any large measure to accomplish the purpose of the bill to make 'further and more effectual provision for the national defense.' First, because certain material provisions contemplate no more than a Federal jurisdiction, if such it may properly be termed, based upon a consent that may be withdrawn at any time, generally, without penalty other than the interruption of the right to receive pecuniary benefits, because constitutional limitations upon the power of Congress to provide for calling the Militia into the service of the United States, and upon the power of Congress to legislate in respect of the Militia not in the service of the United States would, in my opinion, render void certain basic portions of the proposed legislation and thus emasculate the same; and, third, because the provisions which contemplate the use of the organized Militiamen for Federal military purposes would not, if enacted, represent such an unequivocal exercise of the undoubted right of the Congress to provide for drafting or compelling the manhood of the country into the Federal military service as to justify reliance upon them."

NAVY DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

A decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States on April 3 in a case argued a few weeks previously by Mr. George A. King, of King and King, for the claimant, and by Assistant Attorney General Thompson for the government, defines the respective functions of the old Bureau of Equipment and the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

The case was that of Erik G. Lind, who in 1905 made a contract with the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts for transporting coal from Baltimore, Philadelphia and other ports on the Atlantic coast to the naval coal depot in Manila Bay. The preliminary steps were arranged between the contractor and the Bureau of Equipment. The printed specifications forming the basis of the proposals provided for payment by the Government of demurrage at the rate of eight cents per ton per day for any delay in discharge of cargo of coal. The printed specifications also contained a clause exempting the Government from paying charges for delay in the discharge of any cargo until the cargo of the preceding vessel should have been discharged.

In negotiating for the terms of the contract it was fully understood and agreed between the contractor and the Bureau of Equipment that as the Government was in urgent need of coal this last clause should be omitted, so that vessels might be discharged as they came, without waiting for the discharge of the previous cargo. By some mistake, however, the clause was not stricken out of the specifications and they were transmitted with the clause still remaining to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The pay officer prepared the formal contract, and it was signed by him and the contractor with this objectionable clause still remaining as a part of the formal contract.

When the mistake was discovered both bureaus attempted to correct it. The accounting officers of the Treasury refused to recognize the correction and Lind sued in the Court of Claims to have the contract reformed and demurrage paid him as if the clause had not been incorporated into the contract. The Court of Claims refused to reform the contract for the reason that although the Bureau of Equipment may have made a mistake in not eliminating this clause in the contract, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts made no mistake, but executed the identical contract it intended to. This view, however, was held by the Supreme Court to be too technical. In the opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes the court said:

"It hardly is denied and cannot be denied successfully that in a proper case reformation of a contract may be required against the United States notwithstanding the statute that we have quoted, as it may be required notwithstanding the provisions of the Statute of Frauds. It is the contract that has been made through the agent authorized to make it, that is to be reduced to writing, and if a clerk or some other agent makes a mistake we perceive no reason why the writing should not be made to conform to the fact. The contract is not unlawful in the preliminary stage, or even void in a strict sense, but simply not to be enforced against the United States. The contract is made with the principal, and the several steps are to be regarded as if they all had been taken by him. Here the United States made the contract by the Bureau of Equipment and by its mouth

requested the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to put it on paper and sign it. What the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts understood is immaterial; it simply followed the requisition of the Bureau of Equipment. There was a mistake made by a clerk in not striking out a printed clause from that requisition. It is as if a principal after making the agreement had taken a printed form and forgotten to draw his pen through the words. The failure of the contractor to read before signing an instrument the terms of which he had seen in print is not enough to debar him from seeking relief."

The Supreme Court therefore ordered the contract to be reformed by the elimination of this clause and demurrage to be allowed the contractor on that basis. The decision is important as establishing the principle that the Government is subject to the same equitable rule as are all other persons entering into contracts—that the contract must be interpreted or, if necessary, modified so as to conform to the intention of the parties at the time they entered into it.

AN ALABAMA OFFICER ON ARMY BILL.

From an officer in the Alabama National Guard we have received a copy of a letter sent to one of his state representatives in Congress, in which the writer declares that the Volunteer Army section of the Army Reorganization bill ought to go in the bill and "be tried." The officer continues:

"If the country gives us National Guardsmen what we have been asking for for a number of years, and what we claim and believe we need to enable us to become efficiently trained citizen soldiers, then if we cannot hold our own and beat in efficiency any other peace volunteer soldiers I say we ought to be eliminated and all Federal support cut off. I would not put fifteen minutes of my time in a purely state Militia; absolute Federal control would suit me. You are well acquainted with details of what the National Guard is asking; pay for the time and expense officers and men now unjustly carry. All officers should be paid, field and staff, as well as company, troop and battery officers.

"I have at least \$250 worth of military equipment, and with eight years' service as a commissioned officer I have not drawn enough clear military pay from the state or U.S. to cover this amount. I am not financially able to stand for such, and there are plenty of other officers in the same fix. If I had not purchased most of this material before I was married I could not and would not have gone into the military service. Say to those who are critical that I have never worn a brass button or a piece of gold braid; that all the uniform I have or want is the service olive drab. Pay company, troop and battery officers liberally, and all other officers at least enough to cover cost and maintenance of equipment, expense of correspondence schools, etc. Furnish all organizations that require horses a limited number of mounts for home training; each battalion and regimental headquarters should have a few horses.

"See that all officers of the National Guard are examined as to physical, moral and professional fitness for commission by a board of officers of the Regular Army only. As a rule National Guard officers on such examining boards will mean politics, rottenness and inefficiency. Make it so he will get, as a rule, the best material in the country for officers by paying the officer of moderate means for his time and subjecting him to a just and fair examination by a board of Regular Army officers. If we cannot compete under the above conditions with the Volunteers of Section 58 of S. Bill 4840 [Section 56, of the bill as now in the Senate] throw us out, for what the country wants is the 'citizen trained and accustomed to arms,' call him what name you will. If these two volunteer schemes fail to produce enough trained men in the country, there is nothing left to do but to enact compulsory military training laws like that proposed in S. Bill 1695. As a volunteer proposition, with proper precaution taken to get right kind of material for officers, the National Guard will win over the volunteers of the Senate bill, but neither by itself nor both combined will get the maximum number of volunteers provided for in time of peace.

"This country is and always has been too full of young men who will not voluntarily do any kind of hard work that they are not compelled to do. There are too many corporations, companies and individuals that employ men who believe in common sense military preparedness, but they want the young men employed by the other concern to do the preparing. There are too many fathers and mothers that believe in preparedness, but unless son can get a commission the day he enlists, or a written guarantee that he will not get hurt and will never have to go to war, they would rather the other fathers' and mothers' son should enlist. These three conclusions are based on experience as a company recruiting officer."

WHAT THE SOLDIER DRINKS.

A London despatch of April 10 to New York papers announces that the long sought non-alcoholic beer has been found. "The official liquor control board," says the despatch, "is so pleased with tests that it has resolved to push the sale of the beverage in the officially controlled public houses in the munitions areas. The board has invited the makers to send a supply to the House of Commons to enable the members of Parliament to try it." A member of the liquor control board said that the new brew smells, looks and tastes like beer; the only difference is in the effect. A workman who drank twenty pint bottles of it admitted feeling rather "full," but was not the least intoxicated.

In this country a similar brew is now produced. Piel Brothers, whose long established reputation as brewers entitles their statements to acceptance, announce in another column that "after two years of ceaseless, tireless scientific effort" they have succeeded in obtaining a brew which has all the agreeable qualities of the best light beer with so low a percentage of alcohol (1.9 by weight) as to bring it within post exchange regulations. Iceland, which has adopted the principle of total prohibition, admits the sale of beverages containing not more than 2 1/2 per cent. of alcohol, and this amount or more is often to be found in even what are known as soft drinks. The most serious objections made to the use of distilled liquors do not, in our judgment, apply to fermented brews, and formerly, when the sale of liquors was permitted at the post exchange, the regulations wisely restricted the sale of liquors to light wines and beer. The stringent requirements of the law passed in 1901 went beyond what many both in the Service

and out considered reasonable, and prohibited the sale of any liquor that could be called intoxicating. But Piel Brothers have opened the way to the use of a non-intoxicating brew, the small amount of alcohol in their "Service Brew" being less, for example, than the percentage which renders a beer subject to the revenue tax.

The Germans do not appear to have suffered in the matter of efficiency by the universal use of beer. The use of light wine and beer is permitted to the German soldiers in the field. The German beer has 3.5 per cent. of alcohol, and of this, as the British Medical Journal tells us, the German soldier is allowed 1,793 grams, and twenty grams of brandy, a day. According to the same authority, the wine ration of the French soldier has been increased and he receives daily fifty grams of rum containing twenty grams of alcohol. The Austrian soldiers receive each day 0.5 liters of wine, equivalent to forty grams of alcohol. The British soldier receives a minimum of five ounces a week and a maximum of 17 1/2 ounces, according to the weather. It has always been the custom of the British government to contract for beer supplies for its canteens. Such grave results have followed the prohibition of vodka in Russia that the Minister of Commerce has recommended the sale of beer and wine having a low percentage of alcohol.

These foreign examples, however interesting and instructive, do not concern our Service, as it is necessary for the Army to conform to the law of this country. It would be well if possible, however, to restore one of the social features of post exchange life without offending temperance sentiment, and officers in this country, as in England, have expressed approval of the effort to find a drink that will appeal to the soldier more than does the average soft drink and yet not be an intoxicant.

THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In compliance with the requirements of the postal laws affecting periodicals, the following information is published:

Statement of the ownership, management, etc., for April 1, 1916, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, of the Army and Navy Journal, published weekly at New York, N.Y.:

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Address, 20 Vesey street, New York, N.Y. Known bondholders, mortgagees and other security holders, none.

(Signed) WILLIAM A. KITTS, Business Manager. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of April, 1916.

E. W. WYATT, Notary Public, Westchester Co., Cert. filed in N.Y. Co. (My commission expires March 30, 1917.)

ARMY-NAVY BASEBALL GAME.

Navy Athletic Association, Annapolis, Md., April 11, 1916.

TO MEMBERS OF THE NAVY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION:

The Army-Navy baseball game will be played at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Saturday, May 27. Members of the association who desire tickets should apply for them immediately.

By direction of the executive committee,
C. E. SMITH, Lieut., U.S.N., Secretary-treasurer.

THE QUESTION OF CAVALRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Most of the Service will concur in the desire you expressed in the editorial entitled "The Importance of Cavalry" in your issue of April 8, that increase of Cavalry provided for in the Senate bill, together with other increases which that bill carries, will receive legislative approval. The Chamberlain bill holds out the only hope for the improvement of the military service that is in sight.

I think, however, that the editorial in question might be construed to imply that in comparison with the other branches of the Service the Cavalry arm has been done an injustice in the legislative program now before Congress. In justice to the other arms of the Service I think you ought to publish the following table, taken from the brochure entitled "Strength and Organization of the Armies of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, England, Italy, Mexico and Japan," published by our General Staff in 1911:

Country.	Infantry rifles.	Cavalry sabers.	Sabers per thousand infantry bayonets.
France	618,450	66,750	107.93
Germany	638,000	76,500	120.85
Austria	420,300	37,800	89.93
Russia	973,152	111,825	114.91
England	135,020	15,000	111.09
Italy	300,000	20,880	69.99
Mexico	53,760	14,016	260.71
Japan	228,000	14,550	63.81
United States	39,600	15,225	384.46

From the above table it will be seen that the United States Army now has three times as large a proportion of Cavalry as any other army in the world. Under the Hay bill the proportion of Cavalry will still be twice as great as that of any other great Power.

The emphasis which has been placed on the statement that Cavalry cannot be improvised might also be interpreted to imply that other arms of the Service perhaps might be improvised, and yet I think that articles which have appeared in your columns for the past year clearly tend to show that no arm of the Service can be improvised.

In the present war England has been called upon to raise no additional cavalry at all, and yet her inability to put an efficient army in the field for more than a year after the outbreak of war would seem to demonstrate conclusively that no soldier of any arm can be improvised. All branches of the Service must be developed in their own peculiar way and each requires special training. The soldier who is habitually called upon to make a daily march of from twenty-five to thirty miles carrying a fifty-pound pack on his back requires as special a course of physical training as the man who makes two or three times the same distance on the back of a horse. It is sometimes forgotten that the soldier is, above all things, a fighter, and that the most essential

part of his training is the development of the spirit of fight and endurance as well as discipline.

ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The editorial in your issue of April 8, entitled "The Importance of Cavalry," brings out a consideration that is not perhaps generally realized in discussions bearing on military policy, i.e., that "Cavalry cannot be improvised." It is too often the case that excessive importance is attached to the technical features of military training, and it is often assumed that only those arms which are more or less technical in their nature require special training. Prince Hohenlohe, himself an artilleryman, shows the fallacy of this viewpoint in his "Letters on Artillery."

"The gunner * * * took pleasure in a mask of learning under a veil of mystery, which although it estranged the other arms from the artillery, yet caused them to entertain a certain respect for it on account of its unknown erudition. * * * And he also soon found a pleasure in posing, among his comrades of the other arms, as a member of the scientific arm, and as something peculiar. * * * Every officer of artillery was strictly forbidden to betray anything whatever of the secrets of the artillery beyond the regiment. But he learned no secrets at all, and as, on the other hand, he was not told that what he learned was not a secret, he never knew whether he was not divulging secrets whenever he spoke about his arm, and he gladly stopped all conversation on the subject by saying that these were technical things about which he was not at liberty to speak. * * * The gunner was very much afraid of betraying secrets; but how could he betray them when he did not know any? I can assure you of this, at least, that I myself never learned one. Ah! I am afraid that by saying this, I have betrayed to you the very greatest secret of all."

The omission of an increase of Cavalry from the legislative program on the ground that that arm can be improvised would be a very great mistake. It is true that regiments of Volunteer Cavalry were raised in the Mexican War, and that our Volunteer Cavalry in the Civil War was the peer of any in the world. But the peculiar circumstances—the character of our opponents in the first case and the gradual development to efficiency of the armies of the North and South in second—must be taken into consideration. The excellence of the Boer cavalry in the South African war must also be considered as exceptional.

FAIR PLAY.

In the article referred to by our correspondents the sentence, "Cavalry cannot be improvised," was italicized when the italicization should have been confined to the last word in it—"Cavalry cannot be *improvised*." We doubt whether the most exacting critic of Cavalry could question this fact, but because of the emphasis of the whole sentence our correspondents appear to have read into it a meaning it was never intended to have, assuming that we means to say that arms of the Service other than Cavalry could be improvised.

TROUBLE FOR THE FIELD ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

One of the most embarrassed arms of the Service, as a result of the pending legislation in Congress, will be the arm which has the most increase—that is, the Field Artillery. Under either bill there will be numerous vacancies in the grade of captain which cannot be filled by any officer now in the Field Artillery arm. Unless some provision is made to guard against it, it is difficult to see how a sudden influx of raw and inexperienced material in the important grade of captain will be prevented in that arm of the Service.

The solution is, however, so easy that it seems strange that there can be any hesitancy about adopting it. There are many older officers in the other arms of the Service who have had experience in handling men in the administration of organizations and general tactics of all arms. The Cavalry arm of the Service, in particular, whose officers have been trained in horsemanship, and care and training of horses, should be especially adapted to transfer to the grade of captain of Artillery. In a few months these officers who have mastered the fire technique, given by a special course of training, of the Field Artillery arm, would be invaluable additions to the Field Artillery under present conditions. Certainly those officers of Field Artillery, who have a real regard for their arm of the Service, would welcome the transfer of these experienced men. The first lieutenants of Cavalry have been men of long service and experience, which will be needed in the important command which falls to the captain.

Of course, it is not to be expected that these officers will transfer after the promotion of the present personnel of Field Artillery. Such a course would throw them under men ten or fifteen years younger, and would hopelessly destroy any chance for ever reaching a higher grade. They would do much better to stay in their own branch of the Service than accept a transfer under these conditions. If the services of these men are to be secured for the Field Artillery, they must be given rank corresponding to their length of service in their own arm. The efficiency of the Service demands that provision be made for the transfer of officers of experience to the grade of captain in the Field Artillery arm.

EFFICIENCY.

MASTER GUNNERS, C.A.C.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Certificates of proficiency have been issued to 110 graduates in the Artillery course, Coast Artillery School, as follows:

1903, 9; 1904, 9; 1905, 13; 1906, 11; 1907, 8; 1908, 12; 1909, 7; 1910, 8; 1911, 12; 1912, 9; 1913, 5; 1914, 4; 1915, 3.

Over 100 students failed to receive certificates of proficiency during the above mentioned period. Forty-two master gunners are authorized. There are less than that now in the Service. None has retired after thirty years' service. About seventy have ceased to specialize as Artillery specialists and have either returned to the Coast Artillery School to reach higher pay as electrical specialists or have gone to civil life.

The high educational requirement for master gunner is shown by the fact that but about fifty per cent. attending the Artillery course graduate; the unpopularity of the grade is indicated by the rapidly decreasing number of applicants for entrance examination. To retain

the services of the master gunner as an Artillery specialist and bring return to the Government for the funds expended in his education, it is required that he be placed on same basis in line of advancement as the electrical specialist.

X. Y. Z.

THE GIRLS' DEFENSE LEAGUE.

New York city, April 8, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In a recent issue I read with keen interest the article by Miss Theodora Booth on "Preparedness among the young women of our country."

It would seem that such patriotism and zeal are deserving of the highest commendation and encouragement from all those who love their country. Let us hope that the noble example set by this splendid young lady may serve as an inspiration to all others who love Liberty and Justice, and that in the near future Miss Booth's followers may be legion.

C. N. GRANVILLE.

RIFLE FIRING.

REGULAR ARMY AND ORGANIZED MILITIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Several weeks ago an article by Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, N.G.N.J., appeared in several papers, in which he compared the efficiency in rifle practice of the Regular Army with the Organized Militia of six of the principal states. His reasons for such a comparison seem to be based on the report of the Chief, Division of Militia Affairs, 1915, concerning rifle practice of the Organized Militia.

I had intended to answer the article while it was fresh in the minds of the people, in order to show that a comparison of the efficiency in rifle practice based on the number of men qualifying in each grade is erroneous and gives the wrong impression. Owing to the necessity of writing to the War Department for correct data, and also making the annual inspection of one regiment of Infantry in New Jersey, I have had to delay this article.

Before going further I wish to state that I do not mean to criticize anyone nor to try to show or give the impression that the Organized Militia is not efficient in rifle practice. I have been on duty with the Organized Militia of New Jersey for over a year and a half, during which time I have found that the state authorities are endeavoring in every way possible to increase the efficiency of the Organized Militia of the state, and have many hard working officers and enlisted men who apply themselves in every way to assist them. Many of the officers I have met are expert rifle shots and are fully able to compete with anyone and are well qualified to instruct in the advanced work of rifle shooting.

In the first place, General Spencer took the figures 93,765 as the total enlisted strength of the Regular Army on which to base his comparison, and, as a matter of fact, only 47,792 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army carried on the rolls were supposed to shoot the qualification course. The only troops required to fire the Regular Army course are the officers and enlisted men of the Infantry, Cavalry and Engineers. Troops of the Coast Artillery Corps fire the Special Course A, which cannot be compared with the regular qualification course.

I would, therefore, like to use General Spencer's method of comparison based on above figures to make a slight correction of percentages.

	Experts.	Sharpshooters.	Marksmen.	Total qualified marksmen or better.	Total on rolls authorized to fire course.	Number firing Regular Army qualified course.
Massachusetts	1,057	908	1,741	3,706	5,046	32
Per cent. of those authorized to fire.	.209	.180	.345	.734		.006
Iowa	357	367	820	1,544	2,898	2
Per cent. (as above)	.123	.127	.283	.533		.001
New Jersey	124	196	451	771	4,107	...
Per cent. (as above)	.030	.048	.110	.188		...
Georgia	384	255	518	1,157	2,472	...
Per cent. (as above)	.155	.103	.210	.468		...
Ohio	272	296	509	1,077	5,562	1
Per cent. (as above)	.049	.053	.092	.194		.0002
New York	643	752	1,328	2,723	14,743	...
Per cent. (as above)	.044	.051	.090	.185		...
Total, six states	2,837	2,774	5,367	10,978	34,828	35
Per cent. (as above)	.081	.080	.154	.315		.001
Total Militia	5,737	5,695	10,086	21,518	90,835	188
Per cent. (as above)	.063	.063	.111	.237		.002
Regular Army, including Philippine Scouts	2,180	8,236	12,423	22,839	47,792	47,792
Per cent. (as above)	.046	.172	.260	.478		100.00

*General Spencer's figures for New Jersey are evidently 1915; all others are for the season 1914 as published.

One of the reasons the percentage of experts is greater in the Organized Militia than in the Regular Army is: All of the old time shots in the Organized Militia who love the game show up every year and easily requalify as experts, swelling the percentage; whereas an expert in the Regular Army does not get the chance to demonstrate his abilities each year, as the regulations do not permit him to fire every year.

I will now endeavor to show that qualification is harder in the Regular Army than in the Organized Militia. Therefore it is not a "square deal" to the Army to make comparison by numbers in each grade.

The average number of points out of a possible fifty necessary at each range for qualification is shown in the following:

	Expert.	Sharp-shooter.	Marksmen.	Number of firing points.
Regular Army	42 1-6	39 2-3	33 2-3	6
Organized Militia	42	38	32	5

A further comparison of the two courses will show that at 300 yards slow fire the Regular Army course requires five shots to be fired in the sitting position and five shots in the kneeling position, while in the Militia course the prone position is required for ten shots. In addition to the firing required of the Organized Militia, the Regular Army course prescribes rapid fire at 500 yards. The following table will further show that the Regular Army course is the harder:

	Rapid fire.	Time limit for ten shots.	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.
Regular Army	1 min.	1 min. 10 sec.	1 min. 20 sec.	1 min. 20 sec.	1 min. 20 sec.
Organized Militia	1 1/2 min.	2 min.	Not in course.	Not in course.	Not in course.

It is seen that the firing in the Regular Army at

rapid fire is faster at all ranges than at any range in the Militia course. In shooting the course a man in the Militia can go over the course three times for record to qualify or improve his qualification; while in the Regular Army a man shoots once for record, and hard luck might make him wait a year before having another chance to qualify or improve his qualification. Evidently the members of the Organized Militia consider the Regular Army course harder, as only 188 of them fired the course in 1914.

CHARLES B. ELLIOTT, 1st Lieut., Inf.

The erroneous statements noted and deductions of General Spencer were corrected in an article appearing in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 25, page 965. This was followed April 1 (page 987) by a table giving a consolidated statement showing the qualifications in marksmanship in the Army for 1914.

OUR CORPS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

At this time, when we are all studying preparedness, Army increases, additional officers for detached service, popularizing military service, etc., the question arises as to what method would be the best in securing commissioned officers and what modifications of existing laws and regulations would inure to the advantage of the Service, the harmonizing of the different classes of officers as now obtained, and to a more liberal and extended policy in future appointments.

The system I propose, roughly outlined, is as follows: Every young man wishing to compete for a commission must enlist in the Service in any branch he may elect, passing the present examination for a recruit. In enlisting he states that he is enlisting with a view to competing for a commission. Upon making that statement, in writing, to the recruiting officer he passes into the Army and gets the regular training and duties of a recruit, without favor or exception, for the usual period of three months at a recruiting depot. Here we eliminate all political influence such as is now necessary in getting a West Point appointment. Every boy may enlist, if he can pass the recruit examination, and the way is open to him. During his enlisted period he is not separated in any way from the other enlisted men nor given any special privileges, any more than those now accorded to young men enlisting for a commission under our present regulations. If his service as an enlisted man makes him gravitate downwards into the small class of enlisted men who frequent saloons, houses of prostitution and the like, then that young man is morally unfit and has cut out his own chances by his own acts. The countless number of officers who have been commissioned from the enlisted personnel and who by their every act and conduct have shown themselves high-minded, clean, honorable, educated and studious, proves beyond question that service as an enlisted man cannot and does not lower any man's character. What does lower that character lies within the individual himself and cannot be laid at the door of enlisted life. A large percentage of our officers who are not graduates of West Point spent much time and money during their youth in trying to get a West Point appointment. The plan proposed here makes the road open to every young man in our country.

After three months of recruit training the young man passes into a regiment just as now as a private. Here is where his real entry into the competition for a commission begins. At the end of three months he is

arbitrarily appointed a corporal (additional in his troop). This appointment goes to him regardless of his value. If unfit, morally or otherwise, to be a corporal his record is passed upon by a board of officers within his regiment, and the colonel's approval of the board's finding is final. During his service as a corporal he does all the duties usual for a corporal without exception. At the end of three months more he is arbitrarily appointed a sergeant, under the same conditions as when appointed a corporal. He now has six months to serve before his year will be up. During his sergeantcy he performs all morning duties of a sergeant; his afternoons find him, together with the other sergeants who are competing for a commission, assembled together under theoretical instruction from 1 p.m. until 5:30 p.m.

This theoretical instruction is such as will not only teach the young soldier military duties, but will also fit him for the entrance examination to West Point. Without injury to the Service, one or more young officers are detailed as instructors. Such service on their part is the very best these young officers could possibly give us. In their hands now lie the fates of the commissioned personnel of the future, under the supervision of their regimental commanders and their other field officers. During this time and with monthly examinations much weeding out will come, and only those best qualified will pass along to the final competitive examinations at the end of the year of enlisted service. These sergeants are also required to devote every evening, from seven to ten, to study, being assembled in some suitable room and under such supervision as their regimental commander deems proper. During the last month of the six

he serves as a sergeant the aspirant for a commission is required to act every morning as an assistant to the squadron and regimental sergeants major, under the supervision and observation of their regimental commanders and regimental adjutants. By this time the knowledge of the character, capabilities, trustworthiness, habits, morals and education of each of these sergeants will have become thoroughly known by every officer in the regiment and a just estimate of the sergeant will have been formed within the regiment (or post). The general progress and regularity of the Service will not have been interfered with in the least by the presence of these candidates for commissions. Every regiment will be responsible for the candidates it passes along. Every candidate will have qualified or failed to qualify in enlisted duties and a knowledge of our enlisted personnel and in the customs of the Service, and no home in our land from which these boys come will ever again view enlistment in the Army as it does now. Nothing could be more distinctly American, open to every boy, and fair and free from "pull" than this plan.

When the sergeant's year has been served he is ordered up for his examination before a regimental (or post) board for physical examination and for the entrance examination to West Point. This is, of course, competitive throughout the Service, the examination papers coming from Washington. His record during his one year of enlisted service counts before the board. West Point should be enlarged as much as is required to give us all the graduates the Service needs. Those sergeants who have passed and won out competitively now pass into the Academy, take the full four years' course and graduate, being given permanent commissions as now. This, roughly outlined, has been found by a number of officers a plan well worth mature reflection. The details are not difficult to solve. The difficulties of carrying out such a plan cannot be admitted as too great unless we are willing to admit our own inefficiency to do it, and I don't think we are going to admit any such thing as that.

REX.

PUTTING OFF THE EVIL DAY.

Brunswick, Ga., April 3, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am of the opinion that the late wholesale torpedoing of vessels carrying American passengers, will force the United States to inflict another note on the party at fault. These communications remind me of the times in the South, before the war, as I am told that in those days, when a gentleman needed funds, he went to his banker, negotiated a loan on a note, and when same came due took it up with another note and consequently there was no settlement until the gentleman died and his estate was administered upon. I am strongly of the opinion that these papers of our day will take the same direction.

JOHN C. STILES.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., retired, an old Indian fighter and a veteran of the Spanish and Philippine Wars, died in San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1916. He was born in Illinois Feb. 12, 1851. Colonel Von Schrader was appointed to the Army as second lieutenant, 12th Infantry, in 1873, and served with the 12th until April, 1893, when he went to the Quartermaster's Department. After serving at Angel Island and Alcatraz he was ordered to Nevada, where he took part in the Bannock war against hostile Indians as an officer in the 12th Infantry. From 1875 to 1881 he was in Arizona in constant field duty in the various Indian fights at that time against the Apaches. He commanded a company of Indian Scouts for two successive years in the field, and had honorable mention for his services against hostile Indians at Fort McDowell, Yuma, Whipple Barracks and San Bernardino. He took part in the Wounded Knee fight in 1871, and was appointed captain, Q.M. Corps, in 1893. At the outbreak of the Spanish War, he was made Chief Q.M. on Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's staff, when he built and organized the camp of the 7th Corps at Jacksonville, Fla. Afterwards he was transferred to General Graham's staff at Camp Meade, Pa. Next he was depot Q.M. in New York city. In 1902 he went to the Philippines, where as chief Q.M. he served with General Sumner in Zamboanga for one year, and the two succeeding years was depot Q.M. in Manila. From 1905 to 1909 he was depot Q.M. in St. Louis, Mo., with the exception of one year in Washington on duty in the Quartermaster General's office. From 1909 till 1914 he was chief Q.M. in San Francisco, Western Division. While at Camp Meade, Pa., in 1899, he made the largest transportation of troops in the shortest time on record in transferring to the 2d Corps all the troops at that time at Camp Meade. His last duty was under General Murray as chief Q.M. He was retired for disability in the line of duty, March 27, 1914.

The death of Brevet Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, N.G.N.Y., at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y., April 8, 1916, marked the passing away of a most efficient officer and gentleman, who has performed his duty faithfully to his state and country. He had the distinction of being the first man to be mustered into the 23d Regiment, N.Y., for Civil War service, and enlisted in Company A Jan. 20, 1862, as a private. He served in successive grades up to and including captain. While his command was in the U.S. service he was a first sergeant. He was made captain of Company A Jan. 13, 1875, and relinquished command Jan. 20, 1880, when he became colonel and assistant in the Ordnance Department. Company A under his command was the leading company in the regiment, and had a full membership with a waiting list. The entire company became interested in rifle practice with the establishment of Creedmoor, and joined the N.R.A. in a body in 1874. General Story was active in the rifle movement from its beginning. He was the only marksman left who qualified as a marksman for thirty-seven years in the Guard, since the state badges were first awarded in 1874. For eighteen years while in Company A General Story had a perfect record of attendance. He was a director of the N.R.A. from 1873 to some years later, and performed much active work, especially during the international matches. He was personally acquainted with all the great riflemen of old times, both in the Army, National Guard and from Great Britain. For thirty years since the opening of the state camp in 1882 he had been an official there, and for years had charge of the preparation of the grounds, etc., and exercised the functions of chief post Q.M. at the camp during the war with Spain in connection with the preparation of the troops for service. In 1908,

while on duty at the camp, he sustained a severe injury to his legs by his horse running away and falling. He was involuntarily retired from active service Dec. 31, 1911, and during the last few years of his life he was confined to his home through illness. General Story was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, G.A.R., 23d Regiment Veteran Association, Society of the War of 1812 and other organizations. He is survived by two sons, Mr. George G. Story and Mr. Frank R. Story, and one daughter. Funeral services were held April 10 in the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, of which General Story was a member for more than fifty years and was a trustee for thirty years. The Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton officiated. There were special services by Lafayette Post No. 140, G.A.R., of which General Story was a charter member. Masonic services were also conducted by Central Lodge No. 361, F. and A.M. The funeral services were attended by many military men, and the officers of the 23d Regiment, headed by Colonel Norton, were present in a body, as were also the Veteran Association of Company A and the Regimental Veteran Association. The interment was on April 11 in Evergreens Cemetery and a detail and a firing squad of Company A of the 23d Regiment were present.

Referring to the recent death of Col. James Wade Cox, of the 3d Alabama Volunteers, an exchange from Mobile, Ala., says: "Without premonition or sign of bodily illness, the end came to the earthly career of that sterling gentleman and citizen-soldier, Col. James Wade Cox, noted in the old days as first sergeant of the Rifles. Many pleasant memories cling about the association with the military in the drill-team competitions, in which Colonel Cox took so conspicuous a part, under the captaincy of the much-admired Price Williams, jr., and afterwards with the era of regimental service, into which Colonel Cox installed the highest degree of military spirit and soldierly efficiency. It was characteristic of the man that he performed with whole heart and deepest sincerity every work he undertook; he was exacting with no one more than with himself, and in execution he was thorough. Few men knew better than he the school of the soldier; few lived closer to the ideal of loftiest manhood. In business and in social life he was most highly regarded."

"It is with deep regret that the death of Capt. John C. Marshall, assistant to the acting quartermaster general of Maryland, is announced to the Maryland National Guard," says Adjutant General Warfield, in an official order dated April 7, 1916. "Captain Marshall died at Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1916. His services to the state of Maryland were always faithful and efficient, meriting at all times the confidence and trust of his superior officers." Captain Marshall before joining the Maryland National Guard as Q.M. sergeant May 26, 1901, served as private and N.C.O. in the 27th U.S. Infantry, 3d U.S. Cavalry, N.C. Staff Corps, 18th U.S. Infantry and 5th Cavalry, and was retired as P.Q.M. sergeant July 9, 1897.

Rev. W. T. Moffet, father of Capt. W. P. Moffet, 7th U.S. Cav., died at Xenia, Ohio, on March 28, 1916, in his seventy-eighth year. Interment was at Somonauk, Ill.

Thomas Emery, of Great Neck, L.I., who was connected with the law department of the New York Central Railroad for sixteen years, died of pneumonia in the Hotel Manhattan, New York city, April 9, 1916. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Ralph Emery, a lawyer of Toledo, Ohio, and Loren Emery, who is with the General Electric Company in Porto Rico, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick L. Keays, wife of a Great Neck physician, and Mrs. Frank Lyon, wife of Commander Lyon, U.S.N. Mr. Emery was born in England in 1846, and lived in the West many years. He was a member of the Ohio Society.

Mrs. Anne Rodgers Macomb, ninety-two years old, widow of Col. John Navarre Macomb, U.S.A., and mother of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A., died April 1, 1916, at her home in Washington, D.C. Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery. Mrs. Macomb came from a distinguished family. She was married to Colonel Macomb, then Lieutenant Macomb, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, in 1850. Col. and Mrs. Macomb went to Washington to live upon Colonel Macomb's retirement. Mrs. Macomb was an active member of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. John's Church Orphanage. Besides Brigadier General Macomb she leaves Augustus C., Christina Livingston and Nannie Rodgers Macomb.

Mrs. Ada K. Alexander, of Omaha, Neb., mother of the wife of Capt. George E. Steunenberg, 25th U.S. Inf., died at Omaha, a few days ago. Mrs. George E. Steunenberg, who has been in Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, since Dec. 20, 1915, recovering from a serious operation performed on that day, was just about to be discharged from further treatment and go home for a visit to her mother when she received the news of her sudden death. Captain Steunenberg, who was on sick leave and staying in San Diego, Cal., accompanied Mrs. Steunenberg to Omaha to attend the funeral. Mrs. Steunenberg will be glad to hear from her friends at 620 South Twenty-eighth street, Omaha, Neb.

(Continued on a later page.)

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Frost, U.S.N., at Newport, R.I., on April 7.

Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter, U.S.A., have returned to Washington from New York, and are occupying their apartment at the Westmoreland.

A daughter, Ann Elizabeth Pace, was born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Ernest Milton Pace, jr., U.S.N., at the Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, on March 23.

Mrs. Dunwoody, wife of Senior Capt. Francis M. Dunwoody, U.S.C.G., commanding New York Division, is a guest for a week of Mrs. Howard, wife of Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Capt. George H. White, Inf., U.S.A., on duty with the N.G.N.Y., is already drilling ninety civilians at Governors Island, N.Y., who have signed up to go to the Plattsburg training camp. Every Saturday afternoon in the future Captain White will drill these men on Governors Island.

Lieut. E. C. McNeil, U.S.A., on duty at headquarters of the Eastern Department, Governors Island, has been an active member of the Friday night class of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn, N.Y. He also took part in the closing ride on March 24. Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, assistant chief of staff of the Eastern Department, addressed the class at the recent ride on the subject of coast defense.

Mrs. Charles F. Andrews has arrived in Chicago and is visiting Col. and Mrs. William Stephenson at 1217 Astor street.

A son, John Isom McReynolds, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. C. S. McReynolds, U.S.M.C., at Vallejo, Cal., on April 3.

Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Kerby-Smith, of Sewanee, Tenn., announce the birth of a son, Edmund Kerby-Smith, 3d, April 9, 1916.

A daughter, Emily Bridges, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph F. Farley, jr., U.S.C.G., at Wilmington, N.C., on March 25.

A son, Thomas B. Richey, jr., was born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. B. Richey, U.S.N., at Brookline, Mass., on March 29.

Mrs. C. E. Kramer, widow of Major Adam Kramer, 6th Cav., U.S.A., is residing at 129 Western avenue North, St. Paul, Minn.

Col. W. F. Blauvelt, U.S.A., retired, and family have returned from Bermuda and will reopen their house at Piermont on Hudson, N.Y.

A daughter, Shirley Turner, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Milo P. Fox, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on March 24.

Among those present the opening night of the Metropolitan Opera Company in Boston were Major and Mrs. Harry Leonard Morse and Mrs. Edmund B. Edwards.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Major McNamee, U.S.A., inspector-instructor of Cavalry in Chicago, is recovering from a successful operation performed in that city last week.

Gen. and Mrs. A. A. Harbach, U.S.A., and Mrs. Elwell S. Otis, who have been spending the winter in Santa Barbara, Cal., return to New York the latter part of April.

A son, Kenneth Prince, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth Prince Lord, 11th U.S. Cav., at the home of Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., Chevy Chase, D.C., on April 5.

A daughter, Dallas Lee Chesterman Maclewski, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. P. Maclewski, U.S.N., at Richmond, Va., on April 3, 1916. She is a descendant of Gen. Robert E. Lee and President Jefferson Davis, of the Confederate States.

David Trainer, a former well known resident of Philadelphia, holds a commission as captain in the 211th Canadian Battalion and is stationed at the training camp at Vancouver, B.C. Mr. Trainer is a son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Newlin Trainer, of New York city, and for many years resided with his parents at Thurlow, Pa. He is a prominent contractor of Calgary, Canada, where his wife and two children are residing.

Capt. and Mrs. F. P. Lahm, U.S.A., who were passing through San Antonio, Texas, recently, entertained at dinner at the Menger Hotel for a number of friends stationed at Fort Sam Houston. Capt. and Mrs. Lahm were accompanied by Mrs. Lahm, sr. The guests included Col. and Mrs. Harry L. Rogers, Madame Rogers, Mrs. B. D. Foulis, Mrs. Dargue, Major and Mrs. John S. Winn, Miss Katherine Winn and Mrs. Lahm, sr.

Asst. Paymr. William D. Alexander, U.S.N., who recently resigned from the Navy to date from April 5, 1916, was appointed to the Naval Academy from Wyoming in 1911, and was graduated in 1915, being recently appointed to the Pay Corps. It is understood that he has left the Navy to become a candidate for a commission in the Army when the increase now pending before Congress is authorized. Paymaster Alexander has been under instruction in the Navy Pay Officers' School in Washington.

Lieut. Comdr. William R. Sayles, U.S.N., Naval Attaché of the American Embassy in Paris, and his aid, 1st Lieut. Bernard L. Smith, have returned to Paris, France, from London, after taking to England fragments of metal found by them in the wrecked passenger steamer Sussex at Boulogne for comparison with the fragments of exploded torpedoes in possession of the British Admiralty to determine if a German submarine attacked the Channel steamship. The result of the comparison will be announced in the report of the American Ambassador, Mr. William G. Sharp, to Mr. Lansing, American Secretary of State.

Col. and Mrs. G. W. Read entertained at a dinner at the Army and Navy Club in Washington April 6 for their daughter, Miss Margaret Read. Spring flowers were massed in the center of the large round table. The guests included Miss Beatrice Clover, Miss Callie Hoke-Smith, Miss Elizabeth Wiley, Miss Georgia Schofield, Miss Elizabeth Kingsbury, Miss Mary Browne, Miss Anne Tracy, of New York; Major Douglas MacArthur, Major Williams, Lieut. John Greely, Lieutenant Atkins, Lieutenant Hodgson, Paymaster Conger, Mr. Loundes Lavender, Mr. Larkin Glazebrooke, Mr. Philip Pratt and Lieut. George Russell, of West Point.

The board of managers of National Military Homes, in session recently at Dayton, Ohio, elected ex-Adjutant General George H. Wood, of Dayton, president of the board, at a salary of \$4,000 a year. It was voted to make the Dayton Soldiers' Home national headquarters, where they will be permanently established and maintained. In the past headquarters have been in Kansas City, New York city and at Hartford, Conn. General Wood, who did not seek his new honor, was appointed a member of the national board several years ago. He served in the Spanish-American War and in the Philippines. He was Adjutant General of Ohio in 1913 to 1915, and made an excellent record.

Mrs. J. S. Rogers and Mrs. Harry Rogers, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, entertained with one of the most artistic luncheons of the season at the Menger Hotel a few days ago. The table symbolized spring in all of its freshness and delicate coloring, with a mingling of hues most attractive. From a crystal basket in the center of the long table extended a bed of flowers obscuring the table completely, composed of honeysuckle, masses of pink Luxemburg roses and lavender hyacinths; at the ends were smaller crystal baskets filled with the same blossoms, the handles tied in airy bows of mauve tulle. Grouped near the center basket were crystal candlesticks holding delicate pink unshaded candles, and near the smaller baskets were single candles, the pinks and intermingling of the mauve tulle making a harmonious whole in the color scheme. The confections were in pink and lavender, with pink rose place cards bearing the names of the following guests: Mesdames Frederick Funston, George Bell, jr., John L. Clem, Galbraith, J. S. Winn, Wilkins, Marquart, Metcalfe, Madden, F. W. Van Dune, William Scott Wood, F. L. Case, Fitzhugh Lee, Hanson, Guy Cushman, Conger Pratt, L. B. Clegg, Wilson, Clark, Wildman, Stewart, W. E. Wroe and Miss Gibson.

(Continued on a later page.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

P. R. S. asks: I request an interpretation of a section of G.O. 64, War D. 1915, viz., on page 8, of said order, under the heading, "Option," we find, "The candidate, before entering upon the mental examination, will submit to the board in writing his choice of subject in Group III and in 1 of Group II, and thereafter no change of subject will be allowed." The question is, Does a candidate only have to take one of the subjects enumerated under "Group II," or does he have to take general history, elementary surveying, and his choice of elementary French, German or Spanish? Answer: Look at page 8 and you will see Group II arranged thus: "1. Elementary French, German or Spanish, as the applicant may elect; 2. General history; 3. Elementary surveying." Now look at your option: " * * * choice of subject in 1 of Group II." This means you may elect to take either one of the three languages given in No. 1. The option goes no further in Group II; the obligation remains to take both general history and elementary surveying, each receiving a weight of 1 in the examination.

DOUBTFUL asks: (1) Does the widow of a soldier or officer who dies in line of duty receive a pension from the government, or is the six months' pay of the deceased all she receives? (2) Does not the Army Relief Society pay a pension to officers' and soldiers' widows in certain cases? Answer: (1) If the death is a result of his service, pension is payable under the general pension laws, information as to which is obtainable from the Commissioner of Pensions. Anything more than the general law provides would have to be obtained by special act, as witness the numerous omnibus bills passed by Congress every session. (2) The Army Relief Society investigates each case presented to it, and according to its ability and its own estimate of the needs and merits of the individual case, renders most valuable assistance, financially or otherwise.

V. H. B.—Since the Senate has stricken out the entire Hay bill and substituted an amended Chamberlain bill, which is in process of further amendment, and the whole matter of Army reorganization will have to be compromised in conference, it is not possible at this time to say just what the bill will provide as to requirements for examinations of civilians for commissions. There is evident a preference toward those who have had a military course under Army instructors, and this is no doubt a wise provision. In Sec. 26 of the Chamberlain substitute it is provided that vacancies shall be filled in the following order: 1. Cadets graduated from U.S.M.A.; 2. Enlisted men by examination; 3. From members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven years (see Sec. 39); 4. Candidates from civil life between twenty-one and twenty-seven years of age.

R. D. T.—A notice of the death of Brig. Gen. W. E. Dougherty, U.S.A., appeared in our issue of July 14, 1915, page 1458.

G. A. McL. asks: (1) Does an enlisted man in active service have to get permission from Washington, D.C., to take civil service examinations for assistant lighthouse keeper? (2) Would an enlisted man have to purchase his discharge from the Army to fill that capacity should he get that appointment? Answer: (1) No. (2) Would depend upon exigencies of the Service; ordinarily, a man is discharged for convenience of government (without expense) to take up civil service position. If you pass the examination, then inquire through channel as to this point.

T. W. J. asks: (1) Is a soldier furloughed to the reserve, if in the vicinity of an Army post, entitled to medical attendance other than as specified for soldiers reporting sick at San Francisco, Cal., returning from the Philippines or Hawaii? (2) Under same conditions is the soldier entitled to the privilege of purchasing stores for his own use from post commissary? (3) In case soldier furloughed to the reserve lives in a community infested by "night riders," or similar organization, and through no fault of his gets this unlawful element down on him, so that he is given a chance to leave the country or go to jail on a trumped up charge, is the man entitled to protection from the Government? If so, how would he obtain this protection? (This last question is not asked through curiosity, as this condition exists, except that the man is not ordered out of the country. His father had to leave home and a brother was jailed just because they had sold a certain amount of cotton when a community organization was trying to get everybody to hold cotton for a higher price, and as the family is in bad this is liable to happen to the man at any time.) Answer: (1) and (2). We believe there was a recent ruling in favor of No. 1, but as to No. 2 we have seen no decision. (3) This is a matter for consideration by the state authorities. If the night riders are stronger than the state police force, you are indeed sorely placed.

J. H. C. asks: (1) Can a soldier serve four years and be furloughed to the reserves for three years and then re-enlist any time by turning in his furlough, or must he stay on the reserves for three years once he is furloughed to reserves? (2) At the end of four years are you allowed any time to go to another post to re-enlist or must you re-enlist at once for the same company at the same post and stay in the same branch of service? (3) If you are allowed to go on the reserve at the end of four years and re-enlist while on the reserve, if you do re-enlist do you receive a bonus? Answer: (1) Stays on reserve. (2) Must notify your C.O. of your intention thirty days beforehand. (3) If you re-enlist, instead of going on reserve, you receive the bonus.

J. C. asks: Is there any provision in any of the pending Army bills for the graded retirement of enlisted men of the Army with 15, 20 and 25 years' service? Answer: No.

J. E. P.—It is impossible to say how many additional recruiting stations would be opened if the proposed Army increase of the Reorganization bill is passed. As to your transportation allowance on special assignment and your other question, apply through channel.

J. A. A. asks: A man who enlisted prior to April 27, 1914, absented himself from his company without authority, and after remaining A.W.O.L. was arrested on the third day by civil authorities. He reported his arrest by telegram to his C.O., after which he was held one month on charges and then released without trial. He then reported back to his company and was tried and convicted by a G.O.M. of A.W.O.L. from the time he left his company until the day he reported back. Is the man required to make good the total number of days that he was away, including those that he was held in jail, before he can be discharged per expiration term of service? Answer: In this case only the time absent without leave is to be made up.

E. F. K.—There are three majors on the retired list of the Army whose names are Stevens: Charles J., at Amityville, L.I.; Pierre C., Berwyn, Md.; Raymond R., Washington, D.C. There was no Major Stevens in the 80th Infantry a year ago. There is no indication that Col. F. B. McCoy is to be called back to active service. Present law makes retired officers available in emergency for duties other than with troops in the field.

W. R. S. asks: What action has been taken toward awarding claims to officers and enlisted men for losses sustained by them (while in the Service of the U.S.) in the hurricane at Galveston and Texas City on Aug. 17-18, 1915? Answer: As noted some weeks ago, the Secretary of War called this matter to the attention of Congress and urged an appropriation. No doubt the Army Appropriation bill will contain an item for this purpose.

E. H. D.—See answer to T. E. S.

T. E. S.—Results of examinations for sergeant chauffeur and sergeant clerk, Q.M.C., are not published. Apply through channel. Results of February examination for Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps, may not be known for several weeks yet.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

OUR TROOPS ATTACKED AT PARRAL.

The crisis in Mexican affairs which was predicted by the well informed appears to have arrived with the clash between U.S. troops and Carranzista sympathizers at Parral, on April 13, unless later and more complete information changes the seriousness of the situation presented in the news despatches at the time we go to press. There is much press comment as to the probable outcome, but the basis of fact for it all lies in the following telegrams given out by the Mexican Embassy at Washington on the night of April 13, received from the de facto Government at Queretaro, and presented to Secretary of State Lansing. The first despatch is from Gen. Candido Aguilar, Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs; the second from General Carranza himself; and the third from the Carranza consul at El Paso.

Queretaro, April 13, 1916.

Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington, D.C.
Please confer with the Honorable Secretary Lansing and inform him that to-day at 1 p.m. a column of 150 American soldiers entered the city of Parral.

The mayor of the city, José de la Luz Herrera, immediately called the attention of the commander of this column to the inconvenience of his entering the city, his soldiers immediately withdrawing, but when they were leaving the people protested, and the Mayor and military commanders tried to control them with their appeals in order to prevent friction, but owing to the imprudence of a civilian who fired a shot a general disorder followed, in which one American soldier was killed and several civilians were wounded by shots from the American soldiers.

Military commanders succeeded in checking the mob at Maturana to avoid them from following American troops, forming a cordon of Constitutional soldiers. In this connection the Mexican Government warned the Government of the United States from the beginning that it would be unadvisable for American troops to pass through cities, due to the impossibility of avoiding friction between them and the people and our forces at an unexpected moment.

The American Government, to that effect, agreed to give the necessary instructions to its troops to have them abstain from occupying any towns. The Mexican Government deplors the occurrence, but it was beyond its efforts to prevent it, and insists with the American Government on the necessity of withdrawing its troops from our soil in order not to give room for their alteration of the good and cordial relations which both countries are obliged to preserve.

AGUILAR.

Queretaro, April 12, 1916.

Eliseo Arredondo, Mexican Embassy, Washington, D.C.

After message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral, and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces, that many deaths had occurred on both sides.

General Obregon has already given orders to prevent the continuation of battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped. Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that government, forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces.

Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all costs, may develop. Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents.

V. CARRANZA.

El Paso, Texas, April 13, 1916.

General Gavira informs me that last night about 140 American soldiers tried to enter Parral. The people protested, and it appears that the garrison did also. Several persons were killed on both sides.

ANDREAS G. GARCIA.

After Secretary of War Baker conferred with members of the General Staff at the War Department on Thursday night on the Parral affair, he made this statement:

"I wired General Funston a summary of the statements given out at the Mexican Embassy. I directed him to take all necessary steps to protect our people, to prevent further trouble, and to wire all details he can get as fast as possible. Unfortunately, we have no facts yet. I hope the reports of the incident are exaggerated and that it is only a local affair."

The Secretary declined to state whether General Pershing had orders to keep his troops out of Mexican towns in the future. He pointed out that when the expedition reached Casas Grandes, the question arose with the de facto Government as to the "occupation" of any Mexican towns by the American troops, and orders were given not to occupy any town. Mr. Baker indicated, however, that these orders did not preclude the American troops from passing through such towns when necessary, and that he did not consider that the entry of 150 soldiers into Parral, with its 15,000 inhabitants, could be construed as an "occupation."

Major Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas, is reported as saying on April 13 that he had ordered scouts to watch the forces of Gen. Arnulfo Gomez, reported on April 12 to be preparing to move southeast toward Casas Grandes, with the ostensible intention of joining in the pursuit of Villa. From the direction which Army officers thought Gomez would take, if he does move, it was pointed out that the Mexican general could cut the American line of communications.

El Paso despatches say it was assumed there that Major Frank Tompkins, 13th U.S. Cav., was in command of the force of U.S. troops at Parral. Secretary of War Baker on April 14 had received an unofficial despatch that only one trooper was killed. Another message, dated Mexico City, said several other Americans were wounded, and still another account from Mexican sources alleged that there were a number of dead and wounded on both sides, but there was no further authentic information.

Parral, where the trouble is said to have taken place, is nearly 400 miles from El Paso. There are quite a number of Carranza garrisons at various places along the line to the north of Parral, and also to the east and west of it. The largest force of Mexican troops is estimated at 12,000, under General Calles at Mochizuma, in Northern Sonora, about the center of General Pershing's line and to the west of it. To the south of Parral, at Torreon, General Trevino is said to have a garrison of about 4,000 men. The other garrisons are estimated at from 500 to 5,000 men, with a total of some 30,000 Mexican troops in these garrisons in Chihuahua and Sonora.

The lines of communications are now estimated to stretch from 300 to 500 miles, and to guard them properly and supply enough men to engage in pursuit, is a difficult problem, in a country where the population as a whole

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The German government's official note of explanation to the inquiry of the U.S. Government as to the facts in connection with the sinking of the steamers *Sussex*, *Eagle Point*, *Manchester Engineer*, *Englishman* and *Berwindale* was presented to Ambassador Gerard in Berlin on April 10, being made public here on April 13. In regard to the *Sussex* the note states that on March 24 the commander of a German submarine encountered "in the general region between Folkestone and Dieppe" a "long black craft without a flag, having a gray funnel, small gray forward works and two high masts," which the commander decided was an English minelayer, and consequently he attacked the vessel. A comparison of a sketch of the vessel sunk, made by the German commander, with a newspaper reproduction of a photograph of the *Sussex* is offered as evidence that the craft attacked by the German submarine was not the last named ship, and the "German government must therefore assume that the injury to the *Sussex* is attributable to another cause." It is suggested that a mine may have caused the loss of the *Sussex*, and the German government asks that if the United States has any further material as evidence it be submitted for further investigation. In the event of difference of opinion developing between the two governments the note suggests referring the matter to mixed commissions of investigation, according to "the third title of The Hague agreement of Nov. 18, 1907." In reference to the case of the *Berwindale*, sunk March 16, the note admits a German submarine attacked a steamer, "possibly the *Berwindale*," off the Irish coast on that date after she had refused to halt at the warning shot. She was fired on until halted. After the crew lowered the boats and were allowed sufficient time to row away the ship was sunk. The report on the *Englishman*, sunk March 24, is substantially the same as that on the *Berwindale*, as is the report on the steamer *Eagle Point*, sunk March 28. As to the case of the *Manchester Engineer*, sunk March 27, the note declares that it is impossible "to establish through the investigation up to the present whether the steamer was sunk by a German submarine" on that date, and asks for more exact statements of the attack reported by the American Government.

Partially on account of the wide distribution of our small Army, which makes it impossible to hold large maneuvers, and also on account of the failure of officers to appreciate the importance of training troops in the use of engineering tools, the Army is not being trained for entrenchment work and night attacks. Such is the view taken by Brig. Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, in his testimony before the House Committee on Military Affairs. General Black, in response to questions during his hearing on the Army Appropriation bill on April 11, said that entrenching tools issued by the War Department have been kept in storage at posts, when at the business men's military training camps last year it was necessary to borrow engineering tools from private concerns in order to give instructions in intrenching. There was plenty of such equipment stored at the Army posts, but in his opinion officers were kept so busy giving other instruction to the troops that they were not finding time to use the intrenching outfits supplied to their organizations. General Black also said that the Army was not being trained in the use of searchlight equipment and was not keeping up to date in this important feature of night attacks. The frequency with which night attacks are occurring in Europe emphasizes the importance of such training. On account of the infrequency of maneuvers the Army Engineers also have not had much experience in pontoon bridge work, which would be so necessary to the handling of a large army. While he expressed the belief that the failure to use searchlight equipment and pontoon bridges was due largely to the fact that the Army does not have opportunities to engage in exercises on a large scale, General Black thought that there was considerable neglect in using intrenching outfits that were issued. Until the last year or so, General Black said, the Army has had no good military maps of the country, considered absolutely necessary for defensive purposes. In recent studies of conditions at Charleston, where a defensive problem was worked out by the Army, the Engineers found the latest map to be one made in 1863 by the Confederate Engineering Corps. After an investigation General Wood ordered quite a number of officers to the work of making maps.

With its April issue the *Military Surgeon*, of which Lieut. Col. E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, U.S.A., is editor, appears in very greatly enlarged form and improved appearance. It is announced that hereafter it will be a magazine de luxe, and no effort or expense will be spared to bring it to perfection. With the expansion of the military and naval forces and the general interest in greater preparedness for defense, the *Military Surgeon* proposes hereafter to appear in a form more worthy of the importance of its special field of usefulness and of the dignity of the strong association which it represents.

The leading article in the March-April number of the *Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute* is a strong appeal for what may be called the "higher patriotism" by Lieut. (J.G.) H. H. Frost, U.S.N., that he calls "The Moral Factor in War," his motto being a phrase of Napoleon's, "In war the moral factor is to the physical as three to one." Lieutenant Frost takes up the three elements that go to make a nation, analyzes them from the viewpoint of his thesis, and shows with many illuminating details and a historical background the forces that work toward the making of moral power, and he brings his paper to a close with an appeal for the "utmost patriotism of all our citizens." It would be an admirable and effective thing for one of our patriotic societies to have this paper reprinted in pamphlet form for general distribution. Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske's paper on "Naval Strategy," that was read before the Navy League convention and which is noted elsewhere in our columns, also appears in this issue, together with "Some Observations About Discipline," by Comdr. H. B. Price, U.S.N., and a paper on the need of making the Naval Militia cruises more practical as well as a little more entertaining, by Lieut. Comdr. Roland R. Riggs, U.S.N., retired, entitled, "Wanted! A Naval Militia Mission." P.A. Paymr. K. C. McIntosh, U.S.N., suggests the necessity of the Navy's taking up the work of making Guam a successful agricultural experiment in order to "provide our own war ration and the war ration of 13,000 Chamorros as well." And Capt. T. W. Kinkaid, U.S.N., in a paper on "Super-

dreadnoughts and Supermen" outlines a new method of selecting candidates for the Naval Academy, in which the writer suggests that candidates for the Academy should be apportioned among the several states as the representatives and senators are, letting each state settle its own way of sending representative young men to the Academy.

At the graduating exercises of the Naval Medical School in Washington, D.C., on April 12, Surgeon General William C. Braisted, U.S.N., delivered an address in which he called attention to the fact that within the past two years the present Secretary of the Navy has recommended to Congress the increase of the Medical Corps from 347 to nearly 500; provided in his Personnel bill a substantial increase in the upper grades of the Medical Corps, and has established two Hospital Corps training schools and made provision for the increase of this corps by nearly 1,000 men, also providing opportunity for members of this corps to reach commissioned rank. General Braisted added that Secretary Daniels had made provision for a new hospital ship for the Navy; established training schools for nurses among the native women of Samoa and Guam; furnished medical officers and nurses to take part in the work of regenerating Hayti's sanitary needs; has authorized a Medical Reserve Corps, and has supplied many of the deficiencies of the Navy's hospitals and medical organizations ashore. He has also authorized the Medical Department to organize five Red Cross units, mobile hospitals of 250 beds each with personnel and equipment, that can be called at notice to any point of the Atlantic coast line where needed. Secretary Daniels addressed the graduates as "guardians of the doors of the Navy, who must see to it that only the men physically fit shall enter."

The next examination for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy will be held on or about June 16, 1916, at Washington, D.C., Boston, Mass., New York, N.Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S.C., Great Lakes (Chicago), Ill., Mare Island, Cal., and Puget Sound, Wash. The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, between twenty-one and thirty years of age, a graduate of a reputable school of medicine, and must apply for permission to appear before a Board of Medical Examiners. The application must be in the handwriting of the applicant, and must be accompanied by certain specified certificates: Full information with regard to physical and professional examinations, with instructions how to submit formal application, may be obtained by addressing the Surgeon General of the Navy, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

The report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, transmitted with the President's message of Dec. 15, 1915, is issued by the Government Printing Office as Senate Document 268. It covers the work of the committee from March 3, 1915, to June 30, 1915, and includes, in addition to a special report of the work of the committee, its problems and the importance of the work to the Army and Navy, all the technical reports made to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics on "Behavior of Aeroplanes in Gusts"; on investigations of Pitot tubes, aviation wires and cables and balloon and aeroplane fabrics; and one on "Thermodynamic Efficiency of Present Types of Internal Combustion Engines for Aircraft," this last study having been made by Columbia University.

Four German subjects, all members of the engineering staff of the North German Lloyd liner *Friedrich der Grosse*, laid up at Hoboken, N.J., were arrested April 13 by detectives from New York Headquarters and agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. They are charged with being principals in the ship fire bomb conspiracy which the authorities say has been going on for months, the purpose being to put explosives in cases on board vessels carrying munitions to the Allies, so timed as to sink the ships when well on their way across the Atlantic. The men arrested on April 13 were: Friedrich Garbode, born in Germany, fourth engineer; Wilhelm Paradis, born in Germany, fourth engineer; George Praedel, born in Germany, fourth engineer; Carl Schmidt, born in Germany, chief engineer.

A coal merchant contracted to deliver at Fort Meade coal from a certain mine at a ton price of \$7.056, subject to increase or deduction according as the test of samples should indicate that it was above or below certain prescribed standards. A strike prevented the contractor from obtaining the coal from the mine specified, and he furnished coal of an inferior quality from other mines. The stress of necessity compelled the acceptance of this inferior coal, but the Comptroller holds that this acceptance compels payment under the conditions of the contract for the coal delivered at the price agreed upon. Delivery from a particular mine was not the essence of the contract, and though it might have justified rejection did not preclude the contractor from obtaining pay under the contract for what was accepted.

A test of the Lewis automatic machine gun will be held at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., April 15. The board to conduct the test consists of the following officers: Capt. William R. Smedberg, Jr., 2d Cav., Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf. Another officer ordered to witness the test is Capt. Earl McFarland, Ord. Dept.

The largest submarine in the U.S. Navy, the *L-1*, the first of a series of seven of that type, was turned over to the commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass., April 11, 1916. She is 170 feet over all. Her equipment includes four torpedo tubes and she will be propelled by oil-burning engines. The other six boats of the *L* type will be ready for delivery before July 1, it is said.

The Judge Advocate General holds that the Secretary of War is not empowered to allow a claim for indemnity made by a man who was arrested and imprisoned as a deserter and who claims to have been arrested by mistake for the real offender.

The nomination of 2d Lieut. Martin C. Shallenberger, 16th U.S. Inf., to be first lieutenant, was sent to the Senate on April 14.

CONVENTION OF THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The most important address delivered before the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States in Washington, on April 10-13, was that of Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., on "Naval Strategy," in which he criticized the lack of logical method in the development of the United States Navy. The paper was read by a member of the League, William M. Leads, Mayor of Lake Forest, Ill., at the session on April 12, simultaneously with its publication in the Proceedings of the United States Naval Institute.

Why Admiral Fiske did not appear himself was explained by a letter from Secretary Daniels to Col. Robert M. Thompson, head of the League, refusing permission which was asked for Admiral Fiske to read his paper. This was resented by the members of the League, who hissed Secretary Daniels and cheered for Admiral Fiske. Colonel Thompson after reading the Secretary's letter said: "This question involves the constitutional right of free speech. It is an invasion of that right that an officer of almost fifty years' service, acknowledged as one of the leaders of his profession, had been denied the right to say that two and two make four." Henry Reuterdaahl, the author and artist, referred to Admiral Fiske as "the Dreyfus of this Administration," saying that never in the history of the Navy has an officer been placed in such a false position as Admiral Fiske.

On the opening day of the convention Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, spoke on "The Navy League, its Founders and its Work," declaring that "to the Bryans, Henry Fords, Jordans, Tavenners, et al., we are anathema." Henry H. Ward, vice president of the League, delivered an address on "Our Purposes"; Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, spoke on "Why Congress Is Reluctant to Develop the Navy"; Henry A. Wise Wood, of New York, inventor and author, who was a member of the Naval Advisory Board, but who resigned owing to a disagreement with Secretary Daniels's views, spoke of our lack of a strong defensive policy; and Perry Belmont, chairman of the convention, outlined three fundamental steps which he declared to be essential to an adequate American naval and military policy—the creation of a council of national defense, abolition of the volunteer system, and issuance of national defense bonds.

Mr. Belmont contended it was unfair to Congress to thrust upon it the problem of defense without a commission to gather information necessary for formulation of legislation. The present volunteer system, he said, would interfere in time of war with industry by drawing indiscriminately from all trades and callings. He argued that defense bonds should be issued and so extended that no one generation would have to bear the whole burden. At the session of April 12, Isaac N. Seligman, of New York, delivered an address on "How Shall Preparedness be Financed?"

Admiral Fiske's paper begins with paying a compliment to our Navy in the elementary parts of the profession. "But of the higher branches," it continues, "especially of strategy, we have little clear conception. If we compare the strategical methods employed by, say, Germany and us, we are forced to admit that the German methods are better adapted to producing economically a navy fitted to contend successfully in war against an enemy. In Germany the development of the navy has been strictly along the lines of a method carefully devised beforehand; in our country no method whatever is apparent; at least no logical method.

"Congress, and Congress alone, decides what vessels and other craft shall be built, how many officers and men shall wear the uniform. It is true that they consult the report of the Secretary of the Navy and ask the opinions of some naval officers; and it is true that the Secretary of the Navy gets the opinions of certain naval officers, including the General Board, before making his report. But both the Secretary and Congress estimate the situation from their own points of view, and place their own value on the advice of naval officers. And the advice of these naval officers is not so valuable, possibly, as it might be; for the reason that it is really irresponsible, since the advisers themselves know that it will not be taken very seriously. The connection between the conclusions of the War College and the decisions of Congress, via the General Board and the Secretary of the Navy, is so fragile and discontinuous, that it may truthfully be said that the influence of the war games at our War College has but a faint resemblance to the determining force of the Kriegspiel in Berlin.

"In Great Britain the development of the navy has been going on for more than 1,200 years. The wisdom of her strategy has been due largely to the fact of the close touch maintained between the civil government, including Parliament, and the navy; for by its very construction the Board of Admiralty includes some of the highest officers of Parliament, the cabinet and the navy. While we see in Great Britain's navy an example of the effect of a strategy continuous and wise, conducted for three hundred years, we see in the Japanese and German navies equally good examples of a strategy equally wise, but of brief duration, which started with the example of the British navy, and took advantage of it. The German and Japanese navies did not follow the British navy slavishly, however; for the national military character of their people required the introduction and control of more military and precise methods than those of the primarily sailor navy of Great Britain. We see, therefore, a curious similarity between the German and Japanese navies, and very clear evidence in each of the engrafting of purely military ideals on maritime ideas.

"Previous to the Japanese-Russian war, ten years ago, the strategy of the British navy may be characterized as physical rather than mental, depending on a superior number of ships and men. Tactics and seamanship filled the busy days with drills of many kinds, but strategy, though not quite forgotten, did not command so large a portion of the officers' time and study as it did in Germany and Japan. The rapid success of the Germans and Japanese, however, in building up their navies, as instanced by the evident efficiency of the German fleet almost under the nose of England, and the triumph of the Japanese fleet in Tsushima Strait startled the British navy out of her conservatism and caused her to proceed at full speed toward the modernization of her strategy. The British instituted a series of reforms and prosecuted their efforts with such wisdom and such vigor that in the brief space of ten years the British navy has been almost revolutionized."

As to the upbuilding of the German navy, Admiral Fiske says that country did not turn her eyes seriously toward the navy "until the Emperor William II. read Mahan's book, 'The Influence of Sea Power upon History.' The strategically trained mind of William

grasped at once the situation laid bare by Mahan; and his military training led him to quick decision and prompt action. The necessary machinery was soon set in motion, with the amazing result that in twenty years the German navy became the second in power and perhaps the first in efficiency in the world.

"How was it accomplished? In the simplest way imaginable; by following Moltke's plan of solving hypothetical war problems, and adapting the military war game (kriegspiel) to naval forces; playing numberless war games, and deciding from those games the naval strategy best adapted to Germany's needs—not only in matters of general principle, not only as to tactics, training, education, co-operation with the army, and the size of fleet required to carry out the policy of the nation—but also as to the composition of the fleet, relative proportions of vessels of the various types, and the characteristics of each type.

"Perhaps one contributing factor to the success of the German navy has been her staff of officers highly trained in strategy by kriegspiel, that ensures not only sound advice in general, but also ensures that at any time, night or day, a body of competent officers shall be ready at the Admiralty to decide what action should be taken, whenever any new situation is reported. This factor is most important; because in naval and military operations, even in time of peace, but especially in war, events follow each other so rapidly, and momentous crises develop so suddenly, that the demand for action that shall be both wise and instantaneous is imperative."

Admiral Fiske divides naval strategy into two parts, war strategy and preparation strategy, of which he says preparation strategy was by far the more important. "War strategy," he writes, "deals with the laying out of plans of campaign after war has begun, and the handling of forces until they come into contact with the enemy, when tactics takes those forces in its charge. The work of the strategist in war is arduous, pressing, definite and exciting; and results are apt to follow decisions quickly. Preparation strategy deals with the laying out of plans for supposititious wars and the handling of supposititious forces against supposititious enemies; and arranges for the construction, equipment, mobilization provisioning, fueling and moving of supposititious fleets and armies. War strategy is vivid, stimulating and resultful; preparation strategy is dull, plodding and—for the strategist himself—apparently resultless. Yet war strategy is merely the child of preparation strategy."

Admiral Fiske states that "doubtless the most complicated and comprehensive plans to be worked out are those for sending a large expedition on an offensive mission to a far distant coast; especially if that coast be guarded by an efficient navy, if it have outlying islands that would afford good bases for her destroyers and submarines, and if there are not good harbors which our fleet could seize as advanced bases, from which to prosecute its future operations." He adds that "the work of planning a defensive measure against a sudden attack on the coast needs the most concentration of effort; for whatever the plans require to be done must be done at once."

At the session of the Navy League held on April 11 the right of the United States to manufacture war munitions and export them to all except enemies of the country was defended from an international law viewpoint by Charles Noble Gregory, dean of George Washington University law school. Other speakers were Henry White, ex-Ambassador to France; Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts; William H. Stanton, of New York; Rev. Dr. John N. McCormick, Episcopal Bishop of the Western District of Michigan; and Dr. Charles Richmond, president of Union College, Schenectady. Vigorous denial of the charge made by Henry Ford that the Navy League and other defense societies are being financed by or under the influence of the big munition makers was made by H. H. Chamberlin, of Worcester, Mass., representing the National Security League.

E. K. Roden, of Scranton, Pa., at the session on April 13 attributed to the lack of a General Staff the unpreparedness of the American Navy and its lack of battle efficiency. Other speakers were Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Mustin, U.S.N., who discussed "The Naval Aeroplane"; Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, "Preparedness for Aerial Defense," and Lawrence Y. Spear, who gave an illustrated lecture on the "Submarine." The program for the afternoon called for addresses by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, on "Navy Personnel and the Reserve," and Poultney Bigelow on "Our Foreign Relations and How Affected by the Navy."

Mr. Roosevelt said "that in some respects the American Navy is not an efficient fighting machine" and that "the war in Europe had brought home facts which we have been unwilling to learn until now." In describing the "mobilization" of the fleet in New York harbor in 1912, he said that a surprisingly large number of ships there present were in bad physical condition, and spoke of the shortage of personnel. Mr. Roosevelt stated that at the time the fleet went around the world it was necessary "to strip many other vessels of their officers and men; to borrow here, there and the other place from shore stations and other shore assignments, with the result that while the main fleet was in full commission the naval establishment as a whole was seriously weakened."

"What I want especially to emphasize," he added, "is that every naval officer has during the past known what war would mean. The need for preparedness has existed in the past just as it does to-day. At last I believe the people of the country are going to accept the judgment of the men who know, of the men who are paid by the people to know."

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY.

It has just been announced that thirteen members of the board of directors of the Army and Navy Co-operative Company met in New York on March 6, 1916, and effected a reorganization of the company. The headquarters, including the bookkeeping department, is to be moved to Washington, D.C. Col. W. G. Haan submitted his resignation as president, as it seemed desirable to have as president a member of the executive committee stationed in Washington, and Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, Q.M.C., U.S.A., was elected president. Capt. R. C. Marshall, jr., Q.M.C., U.S.A., was elected secretary and treasurer. The position of merchandise manager is to be abolished.

The management of the company for the present is to be conducted by the executive committee; the president and the secretary and treasurer, located in Washington, being members. At a meeting in New York April 3 Capt. H. H. Scott resigned from the executive committee, and Mr. Sigmund Eisner was elected a director in the company and member of the executive

committee. Subsequently the committee was increased to five members, the additions being Capt. Frank T. Hines, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Comdr. Ralph Earle, U.S.N. Mr. Eisner is a business man of wide experience and identified with the manufacture of uniforms.

In announcing the company's reorganization the executive committee say: "The annual report issued Feb. 12, 1916, showed the financial condition of the company as of Dec. 31, 1915. The deficit shown therein covers a period of operation of three years and five months. It is manifest from that report that more favorable business conditions must obtain or the company cannot continue in operation. The committee, with this fully before them, are endeavoring to reduce expenses, enlarge sales, and thereby create a monthly profit to replace a monthly deficit. The company is fully capable of caring for a large increase in its business.

"It is hoped that the stockholders will realize that this is a critical period in the existence of the company and that their co-operation is absolutely necessary. The reorganization, it is hoped, will be fully effected by May 1."

RED CROSS PLAY AT GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y., April 8, 1916.

In spite of a drizzling rain Corbin Hall, at Governors Island, was filled almost to capacity on April 4 by an audience largely of New York people, gathered to see the play written by Mrs. Halstead Dorey, wife of Captain Dorey, 4th U.S. Inf. It was most enthusiastically received, and at the tea dance which followed many compliments were paid the clever author and the players, who had so thoroughly enjoyed presenting to the public this most convincing appeal for "Preparedness."

The work for the Home Preparedness Branch of the Red Cross, which is done each Wednesday morning under Mrs. Wood's direction in the spacious rooms of the commanding general's quarters, is a very vital force in the life of the garrison. From fifteen to thirty ladies transform rolls of gauze and bolts of muslin into bandages and surgical dressings, and while the fingers are flying there is the unspoken hope that no need for them will come, but if it comes then may these bandages (or others) be ready and available. It takes money to buy these rolls of gauze and bolts of muslin, and Mrs. Dorey conceived the idea of making an appeal which should do double service, as it should both bring immediate returns as admission money and stir the hearts and consciences of those who saw to a continued interest in and work for "Preparedness."

The program was as follows: "The Day of Reckoning," a Red Cross play in two scenes, by Mrs. Halstead Dorey. Given for the benefit of the work being done by the ladies of Governors Island for the United States military war relief. Characters:

Mrs. Harrison Parke (a busy society woman)
Mrs. A. E. Bradley
Richard Parke (her son).....Lieut. C. Rucker
Elizabeth Dickenson (her secretary)....Mrs. H. Dorey
Mary (her maid).....Miss Dorothy L. Mills
Mrs. Frank Davis (her friend)....Mrs. William Baker
Mrs. Appleton Hillhouse (head of a Red Cross Branch)
Mrs. Orrien P. Downing
Mrs. Browne (in charge of material)....Mrs. G. Johnston
Mrs. Whitington (in charge of packing)
Mrs. Frank H. Lawton
Mrs. Smithers (in charge of giving out work)
Mrs. Harry Jordan
Mr. Henry Andrews (a rich New Yorker)
Col. Edwin F. Glenn
Miss Violet Bablington (a sentimental butterfly)
Miss Katherine Mills

Red Cross workers, visitors, newsboys, etc.

Scene I.—A morning room in Mrs. Parke's house.
Scene II. (three months later)—The Red Cross work room at 411 Fifth avenue, New York city.

Stage managers, Mrs. Frank H. Lawton, Mrs. William Baker; and property manager, Mrs. George Young.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Page, U.S.N., who was placed on the retired list April 3, 1916, and ordered home, on account of disability incident to the service, was appointed July 7, 1903. He was born in Maryland Nov. 23, 1883, and has been under treatment some time in the naval hospital at Washington.

RECENT DEATHS.

(Continued from page 1056.)

The death of Richard Harding Davis ends the career at a comparatively early age of a man who has won a world-wide reputation as a war correspondent. As a correspondent, sharing the dangers and the hardships of campaigning, he participated not only in the present war in Europe, but in the Turko-Greek war, the Spanish-American War and the Boer war. He was also at Vera Cruz with the American Fleet. Mr. Davis was especially fitted for this class of work by his vigorous physical constitution and his fondness for out of door life. He possessed a picturesque style, having won early fame in the field of imaginative writing by his "Gallagher," "Van Bibber" and other stories. He was also the author of many more serious works suggested by his war experience and his extensive travels. His father, L. Clarke Davis, was well known as the Editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and his mother, Rebecca Harding Davis, won literary fame, so that the literary ability of Mr. Davis was a family inheritance. He dropped dead from angina pectoris while in the telephone booth sending a message from his home at Mt. Kisco, N.Y., on April 11, fifty-two years from his birth at Philadelphia in 1864.

Mrs. Agnes Boone Otis, widow of Col. Elmer Otis, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Cabell, wife of Lieut. Col. De R. C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav., died at New Orleans, La., on April 1, 1916.

Hugh Fitzhugh Worthington, aged sixteen years, only son of Rear Admiral Walter Fitzhugh Worthington, U.S.N., and Mrs. Worthington, died on the morning of April 10, 1916, at his father's residence, 111 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Vice Admiral Lindor Perez-Gacitua, Director General of the Chilean navy, died suddenly at Santiago, Chile, April 10, 1916. He visited the United States in 1909 as a member of the naval committee appointed to study

American naval methods for the improvement of the Chilean navy.

Mr. Lewis Wardlaw Parker, brother of Comdr. T. D. Parker, U.S.N., retired, and of Capt. F. Le J. Parker, 12th U.S. Cav., died at Greenville, S.C., on April 11.

Mary Christina Macdonald Herringshaw, wife of Capt. W. F. Herringshaw, 13th U.S. Cav., passed away at the Walter Reed General Hospital on April 8, 1916. "She had not been well for several years," writes a correspondent, "but her brave cheerfulness kept those about her from realizing the seriousness of her condition. Her husband, Captain Herringshaw, was in Mexico with his regiment, the 13th Cavalry. Services were held by Canon Austen at 940 F street April 11, and she was placed in the vault at Arlington temporarily, and later will be buried there. She is survived by her husband and one son, George Macdonald Herringshaw."

Mary Barbara Knauss, infant daughter of Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N., and of Katherine Dickman Knauss, died April 13, aged eight months. The interment was at Arlington.

Sergt. Robert L. Kerr, Q.M.C., died at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., on April 5. Funeral services were held at the post chapel and interment was at the U.S. National Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Mr. Lyman Sheley announces the marriage of his daughter, Kinda Ruth, to P.A. Surg. Edward E. Woodland, U.S.N., April 6, 1916, in the city of New York. At home after May 1, 5343 Angora terrace, Philadelphia, Pa.

The marriage of Miss Constance Metcalf, of San Francisco, and Ensign Wilder D. Baker, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Dubuque, will take place at the quarters of her brother-in-law and sister, Surg. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman, at the Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I., April 26, at four o'clock in the afternoon. Ensign Edmund W. Burrough, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Washington, will be best man, and Mrs. Kaufman will be matron of honor for her sister. Surgeon Kaufman will give his sister-in-law in marriage. Rev. Edward Luke Reed, of Emmanuel Church, will perform the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Drain have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Doris Mabel, to Mr. Edward Northup Hay, on Wednesday afternoon, April 26, 1916, at 4:30 o'clock, in St. Thomas's Church, Washington, D.C. Mr. Hay, who is the son of Major William H. Hay, 15th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Hay, is a graduate of Sibley College, Cornell University, class of 1912, and is with the Stenotype Company, Indianapolis, Ind., where the young couple will make their home.

Mrs. Joseph A. Samson presided over a pretty luncheon April 5 at her residence in Spokane, Wash., when she announced the engagement of her daughter, Stella Louise Duncan, to Charles Edward Hill Maloy, of Spokane, Wash. The table appointments were in pink, the centerpiece being a beautiful basket of Killarney roses tied with pink tulle. The table was lighted with pink candles in candelabra with shades to correspond. A cunning kewpie bearing the betrothal ring hung from a shower of hearts from the electrolier above. Hand decorated cards bearing the initials of the couple conveyed the news, which came as a genuine surprise to the guests. After luncheon an enjoyable game of bridge was played. Miss Duncan, who has visited officers' families at Forts Sheridan, Missoula, Lawton and Wright, the Presidio of San Francisco and other posts, is a society favorite. She attended a finishing school in Boston and is a graduate of the University of Montana and Northwestern University. She is also well known in literary circles. Mr. Maloy is a prominent attorney of Spokane. The wedding will take place in June.

Miss Ruth Danenhower, daughter of the late Lieut. John Wilson Danenhower, U.S.N., of Arctic fame, whose engagement to Prof. Albert Frederick Wilson, of New York University, we announced several weeks ago, is a granddaughter of the late Senator George Beale Sloan, for many years Speaker at Albany. Her uncle, Mr. Robert Sage Sloan, and her brother, Mr. Sloan Danenhower, are both graduates of the Naval Academy. The wedding will take place in Oswego during the early summer.

Lieut. Otto Godfrey Pitz, 7th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ruth Elizabeth Culwell, of Galveston, were married Wednesday afternoon, April 5, 1916, at four o'clock, in the parlors of Hotel Paso del Norte, El Paso, Texas. Rev. Henry Easter, rector of the Church of St. Clement, performed the marriage ceremony in the presence of a few of the groom's most intimate friends from his regiment. The bride wore a gown of white Georgette crepe, trimmed with white taffeta, and a large white hat. She wore a corsage bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Her mother, Mrs. A. H. Culwell, was gowned in black Georgette crepe and taffeta. Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served in the dining room of the hotel. The table decorations were of pink carnations and ferns. Lieut. and Mrs. Pitz will make their home at the Country Club, El Paso. The wedding guests included Lieut. and Mrs. Troy H. Middleton, Mrs. Fred L. Davidson, Miss Peggy Davidson, Lieut. James R. Alfante and Lieut. Lawrence S. Churchill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Augustine Smith, of South Bend, Ind., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dona Regina Smith, to Lieut. William Middleton Quigley, U.S.N., of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Eltinge, of Spokane, Wash., daughter of Mrs. Charles S. Eltinge, to Lieut. Lee Dunnington Davis, 14th U.S. Inf., of Fort Seward, Alaska. "Miss Eltinge," says the Spokane Daily Chronicle, "is one of the most popular maids in Spokane society. The prominence of the Eltinge family socially and their long residence in Spokane, where they have many friends, will make this spring wedding one of the most notable in society circles."

Mrs. Mary Yarborough, of San Francisco, Cal., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gene, to 1st Lieut. Evan E. Lewis, 10th Inf.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. L. Way, of Tientsin, North China, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hilda, to Lieut. Hayes A. C. Kroner, 15th Inf., the wedding to take place at Tientsin, China, in September.

Announcement was made on April 11, 1916, by Mr. and Mrs. William R. Thomas, of Morristown, N.J., of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katherine Trumbull Thomas, to Mr. Leslie Bradford Cooper, son of the late Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., also of Morristown. Miss Thomas was introduced to society three years ago and has many friends in the younger set.

Miss Jessie Willits, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., of Philadelphia, was

married to Asst. Surg. George W. Calver, U.S.N., at Manila, P.I., March 15, 1916, at the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, in the presence of the family and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom, the Right Rev. C. W. Clash officiating. The little chapel where the ceremony took place was attractively decorated with palms and white cadena de amor, and the wedding music included the beautiful Hawaiian air, "Aloha Oe." The bride wore a simple gown of exquisite hand-embroidered tulle over an accordion pleated skirt of net. The tulle veil was held in place by tiny sprays of white cadena de amor and fell to the bottom of the skirt, which was made in the prevailing short length. She carried a bouquet of white cadena de amor, pale pink roses and maidenhair ferns. Her only attendant was her small nephew, Thomas Burton, who held her bouquet during the ceremony. She was given in marriage by her brother-in-law, Major Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C. Dr. W. A. Angwin, of Cavite, acted as best man for the groom. Miss Willits has been visiting her sister, Mrs. N. G. Burton, 610 calle San Marcelino, since last November, and has been a very popular member of the younger set. Dr. and Mrs. Calver left on the transport Thomas for China, where Dr. Calver expects to be on duty, having recently been detached from the naval station at Cavite.

PERSONALS.

(Continued from page 1056.)

Capt. Asher C. Baker, U.S.N., is registered at the Willard, Washington.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons left Washington, D.C., last week, on a trip South.

Mrs. Reginald Nicholson has joined Rear Admiral Nicholson, U.S.N., in Washington, after a trip to the West coast.

Mrs. Shipton, wife of Major James A. Shipton, U.S.A., and small daughter have left Washington, D.C., for a trip to Little Rock, Ark.

Major and Mrs. William Payne Jackson have as their house guest in Washington Mrs. Stephen Crosby Mills, of Governors Island, N.Y.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George P. Scriven, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner for their daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Katharine Scriven, on April 5, at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Lieut. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., was host at a stag dinner of fourteen covers in honor of the Secretary of War, Mr. Newton Baker, on April 6, at the Soldiers' Home, D.C.

Countess Montjoie de Froberg, of Florence, Italy, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. Adolphus W. Greely, wife of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A., at their residence, 1914 G street, Washington.

Mrs. Benham, widow of Major Henry Hill Benham, U.S.A., of Schenectady, N.Y., has arrived in Washington, D.C., and is stopping at the Powhatan. On April 5 Mrs. Benham was hostess at a luncheon there.

In the audience at the recital given by Miss Maud Fay, of California, on April 6, at the National Theater, Washington, were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Victor Blue, Mrs. Albert L. Mills and Miss Edith Benham.

Mrs. Gustave Lukesh was hostess at a bridge party of four tables at Washington Barracks on April 10 for Mrs. Gustave J. Fieberger, of West Point, N.Y. Yellow spring blossoms decorated the house and tea table.

The Sunday Star, Washington, D.C., for April 9, publishes a charming picture of Mrs. Henry C. Bonnycastle, wife of Captain Bonnycastle, U.S.A., and their three children, who have recently arrived in Washington from El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. E. B. Richardson, of Boston, is the guest of her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. John E. Pillsbury, U.S.N., in Washington. Mrs. Richardson was guest of honor at a dinner given by Col. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, U.S.A., on April 5 at the Chevy Chase Club, Md.

Mrs. Brown, wife of Major Earl I. Brown, U.S.A., entertained at a beautifully appointed luncheon on April 6 in Washington, D.C. Among the guests were Mrs. William P. Wooten, Mrs. Clement A. F. Flagler, Mrs. John N. Hodges, Mrs. Gustave Lukesh and Miss Anita Kite.

Major and Mrs. James A. Shipton, U.S.A., were hosts at a dinner on April 5 at the Chevy Chase Club, Md. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. William P. Wooten, U.S.A., Major and Mrs. Joseph P. Tracy, U.S.A., and Col. J. E. Hoffer, U.S.A.

Capt. Albert C. Thompson, U.S.A., gave a lecture on Coast Artillery illustrated with photographs and motion pictures on April 7 at the L street armory, Washington. This lecture was the first of a series of weekly talks to be given by U.S. Army officers for the benefit of the officers of the National Guard.

Miss Doris Durell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward H. Durell, U.S.N., is visiting Miss Dorothy Mason, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Newton E. Mason, U.S.N., in Washington. She will later visit Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George R. Clark, at the Westmoreland, Washington.

Capt. Filippo Camperio, recently appointed Naval Attaché of the Italian Embassy at Madrid, and Mme. Camperio and their two children have arrived at Madrid, where they will probably remain until the end of the war. Mme. Camperio was formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, daughter of Rear Admiral Silas Terry, U.S.N.

Miss Leonie Van Doren, of New York, is visiting her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Josiah S. McKean, in Washington. On April 6 Miss Van Doren was guest of honor at a dinner of young people given by Capt. and Mrs. McKean at the Army and Navy Club. The guests were Miss Ruth Wilson, Miss Gladys Christy, Miss Elizabeth Cleave, Miss Suzanne Chase, Comdr. Henry V. Butler, Lieut. Wilson Brown, U.S.N., Lieut. Leigh Noyes, U.S.N., Lieut. Howard Benson, U.S.N., and Capt. Ridley McLean.

"Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, of the 13th U.S. Cav., who is reported as being very ill in Mexico with pneumonia," says the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, "was formerly stationed at Fort Ethan Allen, and has many friends in this vicinity who will be solicitous for his recovery. Colonel Rivers was in command of a portion of the 13th at Marfa, Texas, when the other portion of the regiment was attacked at Columbus, N.M. Colonel Rivers served under General Crook in the Geronimo campaign in Arizona, in the Spanish-American War at Las Guasimas, and at San Juan Hill; in command of his troop in various expeditions in the Philippine insurrection, including Lawton's march; and in the Bud Dajo campaign in Jolo, where he was wounded by the Moros. He is one of the most popular and efficient officers in the Army."

Col. and Mrs. Charles H. Hunter have returned to Washington after a stay in New York.

A daughter, Catharine Tompkins, was born to Mrs. Booth, wife of Lieut. L. D. Booth, C.A.C., at New York city, April 11.

Mrs. Wiley, wife of Capt. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N., entertained at a prettily appointed luncheon on April 7 in Washington.

A son, Kirby Hamilton, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Kirby Walker, 14th U.S. Cav., at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., on April 3.

A daughter, Dahlis Kathlyn Playfair McMurdo, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Hew B. McMurdo, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Manila, P.I., on March 1.

A son, George Hoskins Scott, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.A., at Governors Island, N.Y., on April 9, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturgis have as their guest at Front Royal, Va., Mrs. Philip H. Sheridan, wife of Lieutenant Sheridan, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va.

Comdr. Martin Augustus Anderson, U.S.N., who dislocated his shoulder by a fall on April 8 in Washington, is rapidly improving at the Emergency Hospital there.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stamford University, is the guest of his brother-in-law, Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I.

A son, Gilbert Richard Cook, jr., was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook, 27th U.S. Inf., at Washington, D.C., on April 7. He is a grandson of Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, U.S.A.

Among the guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. I. W. Littell on April 6 in Washington were Mrs. George W. McIver, Miss Frances McIver, Mrs. John Dayton, Mrs. Richard H. Leigh and Miss Ellie Lejeune.

Lieut. Comdr. John Halligan, jr., U.S.N., head of the post-graduate department of the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and Mrs. Halligan are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a few days on a holiday trip.

Major Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., who has been undergoing treatment at the General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., is rapidly recovering from his recent illness, and will soon resume his duties at the War Department.

Secretary of War Baker left Washington April 10 for Columbus, Ohio, where he will argue a case in the Ohio Supreme Court and then visit his family in Cleveland. The case is one in which the city of Cleveland is interested and which he handled in the lower courts.

Mrs. Hartigan, wife of Lieut. Charles C. Hartigan, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal tea on April 11 at their apartment at the Oakland, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ward Brown and Mrs. William A. Hall, wife of Lieutenant Hall, U.S.N., presided at the tea table.

Among those present at a dinner given by Mrs. William Sadler on April 9 in Washington for the Marquis and Marquise de Wentworth, of Paris, were Civil Engr. and Mrs. F. R. Harris, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige and Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger, U.S.N.

Lieut. S. F. Heim, U.S.N., and Mrs. Heim are in New York at the Hotel Astor for a visit of several weeks. Lieutenant Heim is on duty on board the Prometheus, U.S. Navy repair ship, which has just come through the Panama Canal towing the Maumee to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the purpose of having new engines placed.

Mrs. Daniel H. Gienty has been the guest of friends in Honolulu, and later spent the time at the Young Hotel since the arrival of the transport Thomas in February last. She leaves soon to join her husband, Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, U.S.A., at Schofield Barracks, H.T. Captain Gienty is quartermaster of the 4th Cavalry, stationed there.

Major Gen. and Mrs. Hugh L. Scott entertained at a dinner of thirty-nine covers in honor of the President and Mrs. Wilson on April 5 at Fort Myer, Va. Among the guests were Major and Mrs. Palmer E. Pierce, U.S.A., Mrs. Blanchard Scott, Capt. Francis S. Parker, U.S.A., Capt. Charles Lacy Hall, U.S.A., Major Douglas MacArthur, U.S.A., and Lieut. Alexander L. James, jr., U.S.A.

At the annual meeting of Branch 1, Army Relief Society, which took place at the residence of the president of the branch, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, 35 East Thirty-seventh street, New York city, on April 4, the following officers for the ensuing year were unanimously re-elected: President of Branch 1, Mrs. Charles F. Roe; first vice president, Mrs. Leonard Wood; secretary, Mrs. Oliver B. Bridgeman; treasurer, Mrs. Newcomb C. Barney.

Comdr. and Mrs. William W. Galbraith were hosts at a dinner on April 6 at the Army and Navy Club, Washington. Their guests were Comdr. and Mrs. James O. Richardson, Capt. and Mrs. Strother Smith, Comdr. and Mrs. George T. Pettigill, Naval Constr. and Mrs. James Ackerson, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles B. McVay, Comdr. and Mrs. Harry A. Baldrige, Comdr. and Mrs. Claude Bloch, Civil Engr. and Mrs. Archibald L. Parsons, Lieut. and Mrs. William W. Smyth and Lieut. and Mrs. Albert T. Church.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams, wife of 1st Lieut. John Quincy Adams, U.S.M.C., arrived in New York April 4 on board the S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam from Rotterdam, Holland. Mrs. Adams left New York in September last for Smyrna, Turkey, to visit her mother during the absence of her husband in Hayti. Upon arriving at Athens, Greece, she found it impossible to proceed and remained there for two and a half months. From Athens she went to the island of Mytilene by steamer, and from there to the Turkish coast, a distance of sixty miles, on board a British patrol boat. By carrying a message from the British admiral commanding the blockading fleet to the Turkish governor at Smyrna she finally arrived at her home on Dec. 21. The return trip was made by train to a Turkish village on the Sea of Marmora and thence by boat to Constantinople. After remaining at Constantinople for ten days she proceeded by rail to Berlin, Germany, passing through Bulgaria, Serbia and Austria-Hungary en route. From Berlin the journey was continued by rail to Rotterdam, Holland, and from there by steamer to New York. When the S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam arrived in the danger zone on the North Sea the passengers were mustered on deck with lifebelts, assigned positions in the ship's boats and were compelled to remain on deck six hours. The ship's boats were provisioned and lowered and the vessel was convoyed by tugs, and doctors and all arrangements made to save the passengers in event of the vessel being torpedoed. Forty-five minutes after the Nieuw Amsterdam had passed out of the danger zone the S.S. Sussex was blown up. Mrs. Adams passed through the entire war zone, was suspicious of being a spy, and consequently has had many interesting and dangerous experiences.

Col. and Mrs. George K. Hunter are spending a few weeks at the Brighton, Washington.

Miss Kate Du Bose, daughter of Med. Dir. William R. Du Bose, is visiting at West Point, N.Y.

Capt. and Mrs. Homer B. Grant have returned to Fort Adams, R.I., after a visit in Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Field, wife of Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N., of Annapolis, Md., is visiting at her former home in Tennessee.

The Surgeon General of the Navy and Mrs. William Braisted were among the dinner hosts in Washington on April 12.

Med. Dir. and Mrs. James D. Gatewood, U.S.N., have as their guest in Washington Miss Mary Janney Hoff, of Seminary Hill, Va.

Mrs. Edwin T. Pollock, wife of Commander Pollock, U.S.N., was hostess at bridge in Washington on April 8 and again on April 13.

A picture of Miss Alice Gertrude Gordon, whose engagement was recently announced to Dr. Cary Grayson, U.S.N., appears in the New York Times for April 9.

Mrs. Emmett C. Gudger, wife of Paymaster Gudger, U.S.N., and her mother, Mrs. Thomas J. Walsh, have returned to Washington after a stay at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Wolfard, wife of Lieut. Oliver L. Wolford, U.S.N., recently returned from Tampico, Mexico, and has joined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Martin, in Annapolis, Md.

Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus and Rear Admiral David B. Harmon were dinner guests of Mr. W. H. Whipples, of Hartford, Conn., at the New Willard, Washington, on April 10.

Miss Florence M. Rieger, sister of Lieut. A. W. Rieger, U.S.N., has returned to her home at Southport, N.C., after a visit to her uncle and aunt, Major and Mrs. Earl Brown, in Washington.

The Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, the latter formerly Miss Douglas Wise, daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., are spending some time at the Belvedere, Baltimore, Md. They expect to take a cottage at Berkeley Springs, W.Va., for the summer.

The Washington Post for Sunday, April 9, publishes a picture of Mrs. Francis B. Wilby, wife of Captain Wilby, U.S.A., and young son, who have recently been visiting in Washington. Mrs. Wilby was formerly Miss Dorothy Langfitt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. William C. Langfitt, U.S.A.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Downer, 3d U.S. Field Art., have taken an apartment at 1447 North Dearborn Parkway, Chicago, Ill. Lieutenant Downer will play polo this summer with the Onwentsia Club team at Lake Forest. Last year he refereed the Mid-Western Polo Tournament held at the Onwentsia Club.

In the audience at the "Society Circus" given at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, for the benefit of the Army Y.M.C.A., were Mrs. Richardson Clover, the Misses Clover, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Major Gen. and Mrs. Arthur Murray, Miss Caroline Nash, Mrs. Junius Wilson MacMurray, Miss Ethel MacMurray, Capt. and Mrs. William Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs, Capt. and Mrs. Harry N. Cootes and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George Scriven.

Mrs. George Livingston Baker, of New Brighton, Staten Island, who is spending the winter at 146 West Eighty-second street, Manhattan, New York city, is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Brady G. Ruttencutter, who has been extensively entertained while in the city. Mrs. Ruttencutter will shortly depart for Parkersburg, W.Va., where she will meet Captain Ruttencutter, who is visiting his family in that city, and in June will leave for Honolulu, where they will be for the next ten months.

Among those taking part in the musical drill on April 6 at the Riding and Hunt Club, Washington, were Miss Louise Clark, daughter of Capt. George R. Clark, U.S.N.; the Misses Rose and Gertrude Greely, daughters of Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A.; Miss Elizabeth Wiley, daughter of Comdr. Henry A. Wiley, U.S.N.; the Misses Katharine and Elizabeth Scriven, daughters of Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, U.S.A.; Miss Kingsbury, daughter of Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, U.S.A.; Capt. William Mitchell, U.S.A., and Lieut. Fred W. Herman, U.S.A.

Col. Cornelius Gardener, U.S.A., was a guest at the thirtieth anniversary of Company K, 1st Infantry, Oregon National Guard, in Portland, April 6, celebrated at the University Club. Colonel Gardener, speaking on "The Decalogue Internationally," pleaded for the application of the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule to nations as well as to individuals. "Violations of treaties and international law, founded upon the principles of the Decalogue and of honorable conduct," said the Colonel, in part, "must be punished in nations, as disobedience of law by individuals is punished, before the community of nations can ever hope to live with one another in peace and good-will. For this country the opportunity for which the ages have been hoping lies before it. Let us set the example to the world that we are not bound to follow bad precedents of the past."

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society will be held on Wednesday afternoon, April 29, at three o'clock at the residence of the president, Mrs. Lamont, 2 West Fifty-third street, New York city. All members, and all who are interested in the work the society is doing, are cordially invited.

Bvt. Capt. James Davison, first lieutenant, U.S.A., retired, veteran of the Indian war of 1855 and the Civil War, died in the Army and Navy Hospital at Washington, D.C., April 12, 1916, in his eighty-seventh year. Captain Davison was born in England Nov. 7, 1829, and enlisted in the 3d U.S. Artillery March 22, 1854. He was appointed a brevet second lieutenant, 3d Artillery, and second lieutenant, 5th Artillery, on the same day, Oct. 22, 1862. He was retired for wounds in the line of duty Jan. 13, 1864, and was advanced to first lieutenant on the retired list for Civil War service in 1904. He received the brevets of first lieutenant and captain for gallant and meritorious services at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, respectively. Captain Davison fought the Indians in the Yakima Valley, Wash., in 1855; in the Rogue River war the following year, and in the Four Lakes and Spokane Plains in 1858. He fought from the outbreak of the Civil War up to and including the battle of Gettysburg, where he was badly wounded on the first day and was removed to a hospital, where he was confined many months before he recovered. Captain Davison leaves his wife and six children, who are

Mrs. Howard W. Tooker, Miss Helen M. Davison and Mr. John Scott Davison, of Passaic; Mr. James Davison, of Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Frank P. Moore, of Platteville, N.Y., and Mr. Henry Davison, of Wilmington, Del.

EQUALIZING ARMY PROMOTION.

The Senate on April 14 reached an agreement upon an equalization of promotion amendment to the Army Reorganization bill. While the committee admits that the plan is not entirely satisfactory to all of the members, it is the nearest approach to a solution of the problem that has been proposed by the committee. The amendment is the result of a compromise between the different elements of the committee. It inserts in the House bill, now before the Senate, on page 138, line 19, at the end of the line, the following proviso:

Provided, That original and subsequent vacancies in the list of detached officers shall be filled as follows: When the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are peculiarly those of an officer of one of the four arms, Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm; when the duties to be discharged by an officer on detached service are not peculiarly those of an officer of one of the arms named above, the officer to be placed on the detached officers' list for the discharge of the duties will be selected from that arm in which the senior officer of the next lower grade has had, at the date of the selection, the longest commissioned service in the Army; when an officer of any arm is removed from the detached officers' list and the resulting vacancy thereon is filled by an officer of another arm, selected as prescribed herein, the officer removed from such list shall be carried as an extra number in his grade and arm and promotion therein shall cease until he has been absorbed in such grade and arm: Provided further, That for the purposes of this section the President shall assign constructive dates of commissions to officers now holding anomalous positions on the lineal lists of the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Coast Artillery Corps, and nothing in this section shall be construed to change the lineal rank of any officer in his own arm: Provided further, That except as otherwise provided in this act vacancies created or caused by this act in the several branches of the Army, line and staff, shall be filled in the manner now prescribed by law, and thereafter vacancies created or caused by transfers to the detached officers' list herein provided shall be filled in the manner herein prescribed: Provided further, That not to exceed fifty per centum of any vacancies in the commissioned grades below that of lieutenant colonel in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery or Coast Artillery Corps created or caused by this act, due to the increase in any of said arms by the provisions of this act, may, for each increment in the discretion of the President and under such regulations as he may prescribe, be filled by the transfer of officers from other of said branches of the Army; but no such transfer shall be made in the case of any officer unless it shall have been recommended by an examining board composed of officers senior in rank to such officer, who, after having made an examination of such officer as to his professional and physical fitness for such transfer, shall have reported him qualified for service in said arm in the grade to which his transfer shall have been proposed, and thereafter any officer so transferred shall take such rank in his grade in the arm to which transferred as he would have held had he been commissioned in that arm on his original entry into the service: And provided further, That hereafter not more than one colonel shall be assigned or attached to any one regiment.

[Compare this proviso with Proposition II. in the Infantry Scheme for Equalization of Promotion on page 1066.]

THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs this week took up the Army Appropriation bill, after the conclusion of the hearings at which appeared the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker; Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, acting chief of Quartermaster Corps; Major Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General of the Army; Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers; Col. G. W. McIver, Division of Militia Affairs, and Capt. John L. De Witt, Division of Militia Affairs. The estimates are based on the probable cost of the Hay bill as it passed the House. It is proposed to report the Appropriation bill to the House on the basis of the Army Reorganization bill as passed by the House. Then, when the Reorganization bill is agreed to in conference committee, the Appropriation bill will be so amended as to provide funds for carrying out the provisions of the Reorganization bill then carries. By this plan it is believed that much time can be saved. The original plan was to wait until the Army Reorganization bill had been passed before taking up the Appropriation bill. This would have delayed for a week or ten days the enactment of the Appropriation bill, as it would be necessary to hold further hearings after the new legislation had been enacted.

The third committee print of the tentative House Army Appropriation bill came from the printing office on April 13. The total appropriation carried by the proposed bill for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, is \$147,237,455.35. In addition to this, the bill carries an appropriation for support of National Guard totaling \$21,489,228. The total Army appropriation last year was \$101,959,195.87. The bill therefore gives the Army an increase of \$45,278,259.48, in addition to the new appropriation for the National Guard.

The principal items of the appropriations for the National Guard are the following:

Pay of officers, \$2,910,130; pay of enlisted men of all grades, \$8,553,948; horses and forage for mounted units, \$1,400,000; compensation for care of animals, men to be compensated not to exceed five for each battery, troop or company, \$400,000; participation in encampments and maneuvers, \$5,450,000; arms, stores, equipment, \$2,000,000; transportation and supplies, \$250,000; total for equipment, \$10,025,150.

Arms, uniforms and equipment for National Guard, \$4,576,000, of which \$76,000 to be available for aviation, construction and material; ranges for Field Artillery target practice, \$300,900.

Among the more important items of increase in the appropriations for the Army are the following:

For the Signal Service of the Army, including among the items war balloons and airships, \$4,641,624 is appropriated, an increase of over \$4,000,000, as the appropriation last year was only \$600,000. Of the total the amount to be used for aviation is limited to \$3,728,043, of which \$300,000 is to be available immediately.

Of the Signal Service appropriation \$50,000 will be available for developing an aviation motor.

For supplies, services and transportation, Q.M.C., the increase is \$4,529,615.

The appropriation for horses is increased \$523,000; barracks and quarters, \$1,248,710.

The ammunition appropriation, which was \$100,000 last year, is increased \$3,283,000.

Hereafter an enlisted man discharged on account of disability in line of duty after ten years' service is to

have change of station allowance of baggage to his home, in addition to travel allowance.

The small arms target practice is increased \$715,000; for manufacture of arms \$762,559 is added.

The increase for ordnance stores and supplies is \$3,757,500.

Automatic machine rifles, which was \$150,000, is increased to \$1,400,000.

The totals of pay for officers and men are necessarily increased to provide for the increase of personnel which may result from passage of the Reorganization bill.

The bonus for re-enlistment of privates is to be discontinued. For the subsistence expense of the Army \$3,743,081 is added. For regular supplies, \$1,514,347.

The extra duty pay to the U.S. disciplinary guard is to be hereafter: Sergeant, 35 cents; corporal, 30 cents; privates, 20 cents. The incidental expenses of the Quartermaster Corps are increased \$112,006.

The Q.M. Corps is authorized to sell surplus cuttings of clothing material, and also exchange various machines and other equipment for newer articles as needed.

The appropriation for shooting galleries and ranges includes authorization of machine-gun practice and field artillery practice.

The bill carries numerous relief items, principally corrections of stoppages of account.

The Secretary of War is authorized to use his discretion in selecting types of motor ambulances for the Medical Department.

ENLISTED MEN UNDER PENDING LEGISLATION

Army War College, Washington, April 11, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is gratifying to read in the Congressional Record opinions of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives recognizing the fidelity and efficiency of enlisted men of the Regular Army, and expressions of desire that the status of such men be improved and the Service thus made more attractive to the young men of the country. It is even more gratifying to observe that in both Military Committees bills have been prepared which, if the favorable features of each bill be preserved in the final legislation, recognize the importance of offering inducements for the enlistment of desirable young men and for the improvement in opportunity of those now in the Service or who may hereafter enlist. If this country must continue to rely upon voluntary enlistments the provisions of these bills, which have been proposed by the committees, or have been added in either House, usually with consent of the committees, should certainly enable the country to secure in time the personnel needed for an enlarged Army and should offer inducement for non-commissioned officers and technically trained other enlisted men to remain with the colors and participate in the training and development of an adequate reserve.

Most officers are apt to confine their attention and interest to legislative measures for the increase in numbers of organizations and acquisition of a properly balanced fighting force, forgetting that unless more inducements be offered eligible young men to enlist and desirable non-commissioned officers to remain in the Service we may acquire additional organizations, to be sure, but they will lack sufficient enlisted personnel to render them effective as first line units and as training schools for instruction of the large reserve which it is the necessary function of a regular force to develop.

Among the features of the pending legislation which will prove beneficial to enlisted men are:

1. For the purpose of computing continuous service pay for enlistments under this act three years shall be counted an enlistment period (H.R. 12766).

2. One thousand sergeants of various corps for duty with National Guard, 100 for duty with disciplinary organizations (S. 4840); 500 non-commissioned officers for duty at institutions where units of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are maintained, and active pay and allowances for retired enlisted men on this last duty (S. 4840 and H.R. 12766). As these detached non-commissioned officers are to be in addition to the strength of their organizations, such details not only contribute to the training of citizen soldiers, but such service will broaden their experience and initiative, and their details will afford opportunity for promotion of other men of their organizations.

3. Grade of private, first class (pay \$18, S. 4840), established for all arms, to number twenty-five per cent. of the privates of each unit, as a recognition by organization commanders of well behaved privates, to whom privileges may be given and of whom duties of corporals may at times be expected.

4. Sergeants of ordnance as well as of the line eligible for promotion to grade of ordnance sergeant (S. 4840).

5. Non-commissioned officers for division and brigade headquarters and for headquarters, machine gun and supply companies will belong to such units, and not to companies from which they are detached (S. 4840).

6. Several new grades created (H.R. 12766 and S. 4840).

7. After two years' service enlisted men serving within the United States upon their application shall, except during hostilities, be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve or re-enlisted for seven years (S. 4840).

8. After one year's honorable service any enlisted man serving within the United States, whose organization commander reports him sufficiently trained, may be furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve. The privileges of 7 and 8 cannot be extended to enlisted men at overseas stations, for reasons of economy. They may be claimed by such men as soon as they complete foreign service and return to the United States.

9. Vocational training will be given whenever practicable, seventy-five hours per month being utilized when conditions permit. If a young man wishes to learn a trade while in the Army; for example, carpentry, horse-shoeing, cooking, baking, electrical or mechanical engineering, surveying, bookkeeping, typewriting, stenography, etc., he will be given opportunity in the ranks, but no man will be compelled to take such course (amendment to S. 4840). Certainly in four years, and possibly in two years, an intelligent young man can not only be made a dependable reservist, but also equipped to earn a good living in civil life without any cost to himself. Such training may be interrupted by field service, but will always be practicable in garrison. It will certainly render ex-soldiers more capable of self-support after furlough to the reserve.

10. Members of the Regular Army Reserve to be paid \$24 per year, if physically fit (S. 4840); this in lieu of the bounty now payable if called out in case of war.

11. If reservists are called, they will receive, while in active service, pay and allowances of their grades, and will not revert to the status of privates (S. 4840).

12. Enlisted men, after six years' service with the

colors, eligible for Civil Service after passing examination before a board of three officers appointed by their commanders (S. 4840). This examination should be very simple for those who undertake vocational training; for positions not involving technical training, many who have now completed six years' service should be able to qualify.

13. Enlisted men may be appointed, after examination, to Officers' Reserve Corps and accept such appointments after retirement or discharge (S. 4840 and H.R. 12766).

14. Members of Officers' Reserve Corps may be ordered to duty for training in peace, two weeks each year, receiving pay and allowances of grade (S. 4840 and H.R. 12766).

15. New regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery and new organizations of Coast Artillery and Engineers will afford more and higher grades for promotion of non-commissioned officers of those corps.

16. In the Volunteer Army, authorized by S. 4840, enlisted men, after discharge from the Army or its reserve, may be appointed commissioned officers, if found qualified. Retired enlisted men may receive such appointments.

17. The large number of vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant, each year to include 1920, should induce many non-commissioned officers to compete therefor, and should induce those who cannot secure appointments this year, or are not prepared to take the examination this year from civil life, to enlist in the Army and qualify by service and study to take the examination as enlisted men two years hence.

18. If officers of Philippine Scouts take advantage of opportunity to retire as officers, granted by S. 4840, there will be some vacancies for non-commissioned officers as second lieutenants of Philippine Scouts.

The above are some, not all, of the benefits which enlisted men may hope to receive through the legislation now under discussion.

The Regular Army has reason to be grateful to the Senators and Congressmen who have incorporated such measures in the proposed legislation.

If the Army does not receive sufficient recruits and our enlisted men do not receive a square deal, it will not be the fault of Congress. It will be the duty of each officer to see that the beneficial effect of any law adopted becomes known by all his men.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Lieut. Col., G.S.C.

THE EXPEDITION INTO MEXICO.

(Continued from page 1057.)

has no love for Americans, and where Villa has numerous sympathizers.

It has been suggested that the National Guard of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas might relieve some of the United States troops now on border patrol. These state forces number on paper 4,967 officers and men, and of this aggregate 3,000 might be available. Arizona has 862 officers and men in its National Guard; New Mexico, 970; and Texas, 3,137. Most of these men conform to the physical standards prescribed for the U.S. Army.

THE ORDER INTO MEXICO.

In the orders issued to General Funston, relative to sending an expedition into Mexico to capture or kill Villa and break up his bands of outlaws, no definite time was set for the withdrawal of the troops, as has been claimed in some quarters. The troops, however, can be withdrawn from Mexico before Villa is captured. The official text of the original order to General Funston was made public, with some omissions, on April 9, as follows:

War Department, Washington, D.C., March 10, 1916. Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., Commanding Southern Department, San Antonio, Texas.

You will promptly organize an adequate military force of troops, under the command of Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, and will direct him to proceed promptly across the border in pursuit of the Mexican bands which attacked the town of Columbus, N.M., and the troops there on the morning of the 9th instant.

These troops will be withdrawn to American territory as soon as the de facto Government of Mexico is able to relieve them of this work. In any event, the work of these troops will be regarded as finished as soon as Villa's band or bands are known to be broken up.

In carrying out these instructions, you are authorized to employ whatever guides or interpreters are necessary and you are given general authority to employ such transportation, including motor transportation, with necessary civilian personnel, as may be required.

You are instructed to make all appreciable use of the aeroplanes at San Antonio for observation. Telegraph for whatever reinforcements or material you need. Notify this office as to force selected, and expedite movements.

SCOTT, Chief of Staff.

VILLA, THE EVANESCENT.

Just where the bandit Villa is hiding is at this writing as much of a mystery as ever. To vary the many rumors from Mexico about the outlaw chief, his death and burial was reported early in the week, but there is no confirmation of the report, and it is discredited. The latest reports place Villa on April 11 at Inde, just east of El Oro, in the Sistine Valley, in the state of Durango. This seems to be the most reliable information to date. It is believed that no American troops on the above date were anywhere near him.

A telegram from General Obregon to the Mexican Embassy at Washington, April 12, said that Villa, according to General Obregon's reports, had gone into the mountains, wounded, with less than 150 men. A message from Gen. Luis Gutierrez, chief of operations in Chihuahua, also said: "I have given orders for such necessary movements as will completely destroy the men who are taking care of him and which will cause his capture."

A band of Villa followers numbering several hundred and possibly 1,000 sacked Sierra Mojada, five miles across the Coahuila line and eighty miles east of Jimenez, on April 5, it was reported by "a prominent mining representative" in Mexico, destroying many thousands of dollars' worth of American property and looting the town of everything of value.

A dispatch received at the War Department April 9 from General Pershing explains infrequency of communication by saying that the wireless has not been able to work and aeroplane communication has been difficult because of lack of suitable landing places. The dispatch confirmed an early report of Villa being severely wounded in the right knee. General Pershing reported that he had had a very satisfactory conference with General Herrera and that he sent messages by aeroplane to General Gutierrez at Chihuahua and received replies offering full co-operation. General Pershing's comment was that every indication showed the desire of the troops of the de facto government to aid to the extent of their ability. General Pershing further reported that one aeroplane was badly disabled in landing on April 6, leaving only five out of the original eight in

serviceable condition. Two of the new lot of eight aeroplanes ordered by the War Department for service in Mexico have been shipped to the border.

A RECORD FLIGHT.

Lieuts. Edgar S. Gorrell and Herbert A. Dargue, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., attached to the Aero Squadron operating in Mexico, arrived at Columbus, N.M., April 11 from the headquarters of General Pershing at San Antonio, near Satevo, in Mexico, after making the fine record of a sustained flight of 350 miles in four hours and ten minutes in a biplane. They brought dispatches from General Funston. The best previous cross-country flight for the Army service was made by Captain Dodd, of the Signal Corps, who flew approximately 260 miles from the Army Aviation School at San Diego, Cal. Before that the record was held by Lieutenant Milling, who flew from Galveston to San Antonio, a distance of 220 miles, without alighting.

Brig. Gen. G. P. Scriven, U.S.A., Chief Signal Officer, in commenting on the flight: "I trust that this achievement, made under the most adverse flying conditions due to the altitude at which it had to be made, will serve somewhat to correct the unfair impression created throughout the country by the newspapers' accounts of the shortcomings of the Army fliers in Mexico."

Lieutenant Dargue was quoted as saying that the U.S. troops were working toward a common center in the vicinity of Parral, it being thought that the concentration there will prevent any attempted reunion of the scattered bands. Major Brown's command has been at times under the severest hardships. Sugar sells for fifty cents a pound, cigarettes for \$1 a package. Lieut. Dargue said Major Brown has spent \$1,300 of his own money getting supplies for his men. Seventeen horses of the command have been shot to keep them from falling into the hands of Mexicans when abandoned. "Aside from the chase after Villa the American expedition is hot on the trail of the scattering Mexican bands," said Lieutenant Dargue. "One of the principal bands is led by Pablo Lopez. Lopez himself is wounded in the leg, and when last heard from was going south from Bustillos, on the Mexican Northwestern Railroad, between Santa Ysabel and San Antonio."

John Wade, an enlisted man of Company C, 24th U.S. Infantry, was killed at Del Rio, Texas, April 8, when two rangers and Sheriff Almond attempted to arrest sixteen negro soldiers who had created a disturbance in a house in the restricted district. General Funston stated that the negro private was off duty at the time and unarmed. Following the fight, the General reported, the soldiers returned to camp, but two, after securing revolvers, returned to town and fired on the house where the trouble had occurred. General Funston stated that he ordered all the men of the regiment confined to their camp until they can be sent to Columbus to guard the lines of communication into Mexico.

The Mexican military authorities have offered to the American punitive expedition the use of Mexican telegraph and telephone lines, according to General Pershing's report to General Funston on April 9. The offer was made to Army aviators who landed in Chihuahua on April 7, Capt. B. D. Foulis and Lieut. J. E. Carberry, Sig. Corps, U.S.A., of the 1st Aero Squadron, in aeroplanes 43 and 45. The aviators were treated courteously by General Gutierrez, commanding officer, after it was demonstrated that they were on a friendly mission with a message from General Pershing.

An auxiliary remount depot, to make good the losses to the expedition in Mexico, has been established at El Paso, Texas, with Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 8th Cav., in charge.

CASUALTIES SLIGHT.

General Funston on April 10 informed the War Department that the wounds of the five soldiers injured in the March 29 engagement were very slight and virtually healed now. The list of men wounded as reported by General Funston to the War Department on April 11 is as follows:

Thomas P. Brown, shot in cheek, back and shoulder; wound serious, but since healed.

V. P. Mandaville, twice wounded in left forearm; slight.

Joe Carbell, slightly wounded in upper left forearm.

Joseph C. Bennett, slight wound in ankle.

Walter M. Gardner, shot in left hand; slight.

All of the troopers are privates of Troop C.

The War Department on April 7 received word from General Pershing that Lieut. Col. Tyree R. Rivers, 13th U.S. Cav., was dangerously ill of pneumonia at Casas Grandes. He was attended by Dr. W. L. Brown, of El Paso, who went out specially to Colonia Dublan to aid him.

A despatch to N.Y. Sun quotes Dr. Brown as saying: "I cannot pay too high a compliment to the Army surgeons for their splendid equipment at Casas Grandes. Everything that could be done for Lieutenant Colonel Rivers was being done, and he could not have had better attention in any modern hospital. It is a good thing that he was not sent upon the train, for such a trip would certainly have cost him his life."

Capt. Clemens W. McMillan, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Lieut. Robert S. Donaldson, 13th U.S. Cav., arrived at the hospital at Fort Bliss, Texas, April 7 from Mexico, both suffering from exposure in the field.

Pvt. John Yarbrough, Troop K, 13th Cav., lost his right arm as a result of being shot in the Villa raid on Columbus and will be placed on the pension rolls. He was sent from the Fort Bliss Hospital to Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio on April 7.

The Apache Indian scouts reached the advanced field base of General Pershing in Mexico April 11, and it is believed will greatly help the trailing of Villa and his bands of outlaws.

Among the supplies for the U.S. troops operating in Mexico, which were shipped to the front April 6 by Major William Elliott, Dept. Q.M. at El Paso, Texas, were luxuries in the shape of 5,000 pounds of candy and chocolates, which will undoubtedly be appreciated; 75,000 packages of smoking tobacco have been sent to the front from El Paso every four or five days. Now the demand for cigars has become insistent. These luxuries are paid for by those using them.

General Funston reported a trial shipment of supplies going out over the Mexican Central Railway April 12 to Chihuahua City. If this route can be successfully used for supplying the expeditionary forces it will be a much more direct one than the Northwestern Railway, and will greatly help the problem of supply to the scattered forces in the field.

Sabers have been found by the Cavalrymen to be useless encumbrances in the type of warfare being waged against Villa, and as a result the troops are sending these weapons to the base, says a press report. A truck train, which arrived at Columbus with a load of sabers on April 11 brought two machine guns and seventy-five rifles which were captured from Villa's command at Guerrero.

Santa Rosalia, sixty miles northeast of Parral, was

attacked and sacked by about one hundred Villa bandits April 9, according to reports received by General Pershing April 11. Carranza forces and Villa bandits clashed about fifty miles south of Chihuahua City April 7, it is reported, the Villa forces being defeated.

As to the hardships of American troops in Mexico, a New York Herald despatch from El Paso, Texas, April 12, says: "A pitiful story of the plight of many of the American soldiers in the field was brought to El Paso on April 12 by Dr. W. L. Brown, the physician who was sent to attend Lieutenant Colonel Rivers at Colonia Dublan. Rough traveling, no change of diet, sudden changes in climatic conditions, insufficient clothing and other hardships, due solely to the inadequate system of communication, have worked havoc with thousands of the men. The field hospitals are overcrowded, and with the coming of the rainy season Dr. Brown predicts that conditions will be even worse."

THE ARMY.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 7, 1916.

Promotions in the Army.

Chaplains.

To be chaplains with the rank of captain after seven years' service: Chaplain William R. Scott, 2d Inf., with rank from Feb. 23, 1916; Chaplain Franz J. Feinler, unassigned, with rank from Feb. 23, 1916.

Field Artillery Arm.

Second Lieut. Jacob L. Devera, 3d Field Art., to be first lieutenant from April 1, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, jr., unassigned, resigned March 31, 1916.

Cavalry Arm.

Second Lieut. Elkin L. Franklin, 13th Cav., to be first lieutenant from April 1, 1916, vice 1st Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, 6th Cav., detailed in the Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE REGULATIONS.

CHANGES 7, APRIL 4, 1916, WAR DEPT.

Par. 169, U.S. Army Transport Service Regulations, 1914, is changed as follows:

169. Non-commissioned staff officers and members of the Hospital Corps and Signal Corps assigned to duty on a transport will be allowed commutation of rations at 75 cents a day while the vessel is undergoing repairs or when for any reason it becomes expedient to close the steward's department thereon, unless the ship is docked in the vicinity of a garrisoned post, in which case arrangements will be made for their assignment to a mess at such post for subsistence.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. L. SCOTT, Major General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 11, MARCH 29, 1916, WAR DEPT.

I.—Publishes instructions relative to the inspection, repair and alteration of mobile artillery and machine-gun matériel by officers and employees of the Ordnance Department.

II.—Amends Pars. 4 and 7, G.O. 14, War D., 1907, relating to the issue of ordnance stores to state and territorial educational institutions and to state soldiers and sailors orphans' homes.

III.—1. Under the decisions of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Dec. 18, 1912 (19 Comp., 367), and of March 24, 1915 (21 Comp., 651), an enlisted man of the Army, when discharged from the service, except by way of punishment for an offense, or when furloughed to the reserve, is entitled to travel allowances from place of discharge or furlough to place of acceptance for enlistment or as otherwise prescribed by Par. 1378, Army Regulations, as amended by C. A. R., No. 39, March 17, 1916. In no case will the place of actual enlistment, if different from the place of acceptance, be considered in determining such travel allowance.

2. Pending the revision of the present final statement form (old Q.M.C. Form No. 16, now War Department Form No. 370), the officer preparing the final statement will enter on the form now in use under the head of "Remarks" the place of acceptance for enlistment so as to enable the quartermaster making settlement of such final statement to determine the travel allowance due the soldier. The provisions of this order become effective, as to all enlisted men discharged or furloughed to the reserve, on or after the date of its receipt, regardless of the date of enlistment.

IV.—Further amends Par. II, G.O. 40, War D., 1915, as amended by Par. IV, G.O. 56, War D., 1915, publishing list showing zones of equal temperature for foreign cities as a supplement to list published in Par. 16, G.O. 57, War D., 1914.

V.—Par. III, G.O. 56, War D., 1915, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. The War Department Telegraph Code, 1915, will replace the War Department Telegraph Code, 1906, for official telegraphic code messages sent after Dec. 1, 1915.

2. All copies of War Department Telegraph Code, 1906, together with appendices, will be returned to The Adjutant General of the Army.

VI.—Par. I, G.O. 15, War D., 1915, relating to the rendering of a tabulated annual report showing statistical data pertaining to the personnel, property and administration of organizations of the Army operating under the unit accountability system, is rescinded.

G.O. 12, APRIL 4, 1916, WAR DEPT.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M. at San Juan, Porto Rico, of which Major Bailey K. Ashford, M.C., was president and 1st Lieut. Jaime Nadal, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Abram I. Miller, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf.

Charge I.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War."

Charge II.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline."

The specification alleged that the accused made a false and fraudulent assignment of his pay account for value received to Sergt. 1st Class Paul L. Whitmarsh, H.C., and also to E. Paniagua. He was found guilty and was sentenced to dismissal.

In reviewing the proceedings President Wilson on March 29, 1916, said: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but in view of the extenuating circumstances and the unanimous recommendation to clemency by the members of the court, the sentence is commuted to a reduction in lineal rank so that his name will appear at the foot of the list of captains of Infantry and at the foot of the list of captains of the Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry, there to remain during the period of his active service."

G.O. 4, MARCH 21, 1916, HAWAIIAN DEPT.

Major Herbert O. Williams, I.G., is announced as department inspector with station in Honolulu, vice Major Ernest B. Gose, I.G., relieved.

G.O. 9, MARCH 6, 1916, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Company M, 27th Inf., now at Cuartel de España, Manila, will proceed to Camp John Hay, Mountain Province, and take station.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. HUGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF.

The name of Capt. Powell Clayton, G.S., is removed from the list of detached officers, May 20, 1916, and he is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, May 20. (April 8, War D.)

Leave two months, about May 20, 1916, to Capt. Powell Clayton, Gen. Staff (Cav.). (April 12, War D.)

Major Arthur S. Conklin, G.S. (C.A.C.), upon his arrival

in U.S., to Fort Williams, Me., for duty at Fort McKinley, Me. (April 12, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Col. George M. Dunn, judge advocate. (April 6, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Major Albert C. Dalton, Q.M.C., is assigned to temporary duty in the office of the department Q.M. (March 25, S.D.)

Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., from duty at Fort Lawton, Wash., to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 8 (White's). (April 6, War D.)

Capt. Ralph B. Lister, Q.M.C., upon being thus relieved at Madison Barracks, N.Y., to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 7 (Jeffery's). (April 6, War D.)

Capt. John S. Fair, Q.M.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from Manila, P.I., about May 15, 1916, to proceed on that transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report for further orders. (April 6, War D.)

Capt. William F. Jones, Q.M.C., from duty at New Orleans, La., to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 9 (White's). (April 7, War D.)

Leave two months, upon arrival in United States, to Capt. John S. Fair, Q.M.C. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. Beverly F. Browne, Q.M.C., from temporary duty at the Fort Reno Remount Depot, Fort Reno, Okla., upon the arrival of Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., Q.M.C., and will then return to Fort Royal, Va., and resume his duties as assistant to the depot and conducting Q.M., Fort Royal Remount Depot. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., Q.M.C., upon his relief from duty at El Paso by Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 8th Cav., will return to Fort Reno, Okla., and resume his duties as assistant to the depot Q.M., Fort Reno Remount Depot. (April 10, War D.)

Capt. John A. Berry, Q.M.C. (C.A.C.), is assigned to the 76th Company, to take effect June 16, 1916. Upon his arrival in this country and upon expiration of leave he will join company. (April 12, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his relief from duty in Philippines, to Capt. Charles E. Wheatley, Q.M.C., with permission to visit China and Japan. (April 10, War D.)

Pay Clerk Jerome P. Sears, Q.M.C., from duty in Philippine Department, and to leave Manila on June 15, 1916, for San Francisco, Cal. (April 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Alston B. Ames, Q.M.C., Fort Moultrie, S.C., to Manila on the transport to leave May 5, 1916, for duty in the Philippine Department. (April 6, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William J. Murphy, Q.M.C., General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to Honolulu on the transport to leave May 5, 1916, for duty in the Hawaiian Department. (April 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Calcutta, for temporary duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Henry C. Chard, Q.M.C., who will be sent to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for duty. (April 7, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. William M. Lerner, Q.M.C., Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty, vice Q.M. Sergt. Hardy Hargrove, Q.M.C. (April 7, War D.)

The following quartermaster sergeants, Q.M. Corps, upon arrival at Fort McDowell, Cal., from the Philippines, will be sent to the stations indicated for duty: Edward Berg to the Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; James Clynes to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M.; Charles S. Timmons to Fort Monroe, Va. (April 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Benjamin F. Brown, Q.M.C., from Honolulu, May 6, to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 7, War D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Harley Weir, Q.M.C., from Honolulu to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (April 7, War D.)

Sergt. John J. Gallagher, Q.M.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for duty as acting trainmaster, Q.M. Corps. (March 29, S.D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Rath, Q.M.C., from Honolulu, H.T., to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty, relieving Q.M. Sergt. Henry J. Hunker, Q.M.C., who will be sent to Fort Porter, N.Y., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Marx, Q.M.C. (appointed April 8, 1916, from sergeant, Q.M.C.), at Fort Leavenworth, is assigned to duty at that post. (April 12, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Capt. Omar W. Pinkston, M.C., to Camp Harry J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., for duty with 11th Infantry. (March 29, S.D.)

Capt. John W. Hanner and Capt. Lloyd L. Smith, M.C., are detailed as medical examiners and witnesses before the Army retiring board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (April 10, War D.)

Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., from further duty with the Panama Canal upon the expiration of such leave of absence as may be granted. (April 11, War D.)

Major Deane C. Howard, M.C., from duty as attending surgeon in Washington upon the relief of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Mason, M.C., from duty with the Panama Canal, and will then proceed to the Canal Zone for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Capt. Harry R. McKellar, M.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and upon arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from San Francisco about July 5, 1916, will proceed on that transport to the Philippines for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Capt. Henry C. Maddux, M.C., after arrival in U.S. and upon the expiration of leave which may be granted, to Fort Bayard, N.M., General Hospital for duty. (April 11, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Joseph L. Sanford, M.R.C., is extended one month. (April 4, E.D.)

First Lieut. John V. Greene, M.R.C., from duty on the transport Sheridan, upon the arrival of that transport at Manila, P.I., and will then report in person to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for duty. (April 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 65, March 18, 1916, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. John D. Bartlett, M.R.C., is revoked. (April 10, War D.)

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Harry D. Kneidler, M.R.C., of his commission as an officer is accepted, April 12, 1916. (April 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas B. Scott, M.R.C., from further temporary duty at Sierra Blanca, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty with Field Hospital Company No. 7. (March 31, S.D.)

First Lieut. Donald P. McCord, M.R.C., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Feb. 28, P.D.)

First Lieut. Harrison W. Stuckey, M.R.C., from duty at Fort Rosecrans, Cal., upon the expiration of leave, and will then report at Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Leave one month, to apply for an extension of twenty days, to 1st Lieut. Herman S. Rush, D.S. (April 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Frank H. Wolven, D.S., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, vice Lieut. Mortimer Sanderson, D.S., relieved. (April 10, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Acting Dental Surg. J. Craig King. (April 11, E.D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class James Sweeney, H.C., Base Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty at the Base Hospital. (March 27, S.D.)

Sergt. First Class Samuel H. Leopold, H.C., Fort Rosecrans, Cal., will be sent to report to C.O., 1st Battalion, 21st Infantry, in camp at San Diego, Cal., for temporary duty with that battalion. (March 31, Western D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major Douglas MacArthur, C.E., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. He will remain on his present duties. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Harold S. Hetrick, C.E., to duty as assistant to

the department Engineer, Southern Department headquarters. (March 28, S.D.)

First Lieut. Albert K. B. Lyman, C.E., will report to the president of the examining board at Fort Shafter, Hawaii, for examination for promotion. (April 12, War D.)

First Sergt. William H. Loper, Co. I, 3d Battalion of Engineers, is placed upon the retired list at Honolulu, H.T., and will repair to his home. (April 11, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. James L. Walsh, O.D., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as assistant to ordnance officer of that department. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. Earl McFarland, O.D., to the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on business pertaining to the test of machine guns to be conducted at that place. (April 11, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert N. Bodine, O.D., from duty at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., April 15, 1916, to New York Arsenal, Governors Island, N.Y., for duty. (April 12, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. William S. Smigorsky to Regan Barracks, Albany, for duty. (Feb. 28, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. George Sayer from duty at Regan Barracks, Albany, to San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 28, P.D.)

Ord. Sergt. James McIvor, on temporary duty at Fort Huachuca, from further duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and is assigned permanently to duty at Fort Huachuca. (April 7, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Jeremiah A. Guihan, now at Washington, upon expiration of furlough, to report to C.O., Coast Defenses of Southern New York, for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Roscoe Clayton to Columbus, N.M., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Capt. John B. Christian, S.C., to temporary duty in office of the department signal officer, Southern Department. (March 28, S.D.)

Capt. Herbert L. Evans, S.C., having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the department signal officer, Southern Department. (March 29, S.D.)

Leave one month and twenty days to 1st Lieut. John C. Moore, S.C., Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (March 27, S.D.)

First Lieut. Robert H. Willis, Jr., aviation officer, S.C. (first lieutenant of Infantry), promoted from second lieutenant of Infantry, from March 5, 1916, is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of captain. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Harry Gantz, aviation officer, S.C., is relieved from his present duties at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., Aviation School, for duty. (April 8, War D.)

Par. 20, S.O. 73, March 28, 1916, War D., relating to 1st Lieut. Nicholas W. Campanole, S.C., is revoked. (April 11, War D.)

Master Signal Electron. Milton N. Williams, S.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Wood, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (April 11, War D.)

Par. 19, S.O. 111, War D., 1914, designating Companies B and G, Signal Corps, as telegraph companies, is rescinded, those companies being hereby designated as depot companies. (April 12, War D.)

Master Signal Electron. Milton N. Williams, S.C., from further duty in the Canal Zone to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (April 7, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Charles F. Betz, S.C., Philippine Islands, will be sent on transport to leave Manila June 15, 1916, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (April 8, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Calvin E. Ervay, S.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be directed to report to the officer in charge, Signal Corps General Supply Depot, that post, for duty. (April 8, War D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. F. S. FOLTZ.

Sick leave three months to Col. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav., Douglas, Ariz. (March 27, S.D.)

Lieut. Col. William S. Scott, 1st Cav., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to Douglas, Ariz., for temporary duty with his regiment, and upon the completion will return to proper station. (March 28, S.D.)

Sick leave four months to Major William T. Littebrant, 1st Cav. (April 12, War D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. J. T. DICKMAN.

First Lieut. Elbert E. Farman, Jr., 2d Cav., from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., May 15, 1916, to join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Innis P. Swift, 2d Cav., is attached to the 13th Cavalry for duty with a troop of that regiment for five months and twenty-one days. He will proceed to such place in the Southern Department as may be directed and join the troop, and upon the completion will return to Fort Riley, Kas., and resume his duties at the Mounted Service School. (April 7, War D.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSOM.

COL. J. G. GALBRAITH, ATTACHED.

Capt. Philip Mowry, 3d Cav., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assigned to Troop A, will proceed to Brownsville, Texas, for duty with his troop. (March 25, S.D.)

The name of Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, 3d Cav., aid, is placed on the list of officers detached from their proper commands, May 21, 1916, and the name of Capt. Powell Clayton, General Staff, is removed therefrom, May 20, 1916. Captain Clayton is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect May 20, 1916. (April 8, War D.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

Sick leave one month and fifteen days to Capt. Conrad S. Babcock, 4th Cav. (S.O. 6, War D.)

So much of Par. 24, S.O. 302, Dec. 29, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Edwin W. West, Jr., 4th Cav., to sail on the first available transport after the date to join the regiment to which transferred, is amended so as to direct that officer to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about July 5, 1916, to join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harry A. Flint, 4th Cav. (relieved from assignment to that regiment, April 20), is assigned to the 13th Cavalry, April 21. He is assigned to Troop I, of that regiment, with station at Fort Riley, and upon his arrival in United States will join troop to which assigned. (April 7, War D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. W. TAYLOR.

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 8th Cav., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M. Corps, April 17, 1916, vice Capt. Edmund R. Tompkins, Q.M.C., who is relieved from detail in that corps, April 16, 1916. (April 6, War D.)

Capt. Robert J. Reaney, 8th Cav., detailed in the Q.M. Corps, April 17, 1916, to El Paso, Texas, for duty in charge of the auxiliary remount depot to be established at that place, relieving Capt. William H. Clopton, Jr., Q.M.C., of those duties. (April 10, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. Roy B. Harper, 12th Cav., will report at Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 10 (Packard's). (April 7, War D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. J. SLOCUM.

Sick leave one month to 2d Lieut. Clarence C. Benson, 13th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 25, S.D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 2d Lieut. Lindsley D. Beach, 13th Cav. (April 7, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

First Lieut. Ronald D. Johnson, Cav., recently promoted from second lieutenant, 12th Cavalry, with rank from March 17, 1916, is assigned to the 12th Cavalry. (April 11, War D.)

Capt. John S. E. Young, Cav., now at the Department Hospital, Manila, to his proper station. (Feb. 26, P.D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to Col. Samuel D. Sturgis, 1st Field Art. (April 7, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. A. MILLAR.

The leave heretofore granted 2d Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., is extended two months. (April 10, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieut. Albert W. Waldron, 4th Field Art., Mercedes, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for duty with regiment. (March 28, S.D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

First Lieut. John A. Crane, 5th Field Art., from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., May 3, 1916, to join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter F. Winton, 5th Field Art., camp at Fort Bliss, Texas, to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty. (March 30, S.D.)

Vetn. Herbert S. Williams, 5th Field Art., is attached to the 4th Field Artillery for temporary duty, and upon his arrival in the United States will join that regiment. (April 11, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Leave from date of relief from his present duties until the sailing of the June transport for the Philippines is granted 1st Lieut. Frank Thorp, Jr., Field Art. (April 6, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

First Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, C.A.C., to join 8th Company as soon as practicable after the completion of his testimony before the Federal courts. (April 6, War D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., to 1st Lieut. James A. Brice, C.A.C. (April 3, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his arrival in United States, to 1st Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, C.A.C. (April 12, War D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Manning M. Kimmel, C.A.C., is extended fifteen days. (March 23, H.D.)

Capt. John B. Murphy, C.A.C., is assigned to duty at these headquarters in connection with the military training camps, with station in San Francisco. (April 1, Western D.)

Leave from May 5 to June 5, 1916, to Capt. George T. Perkins, C.A.C. (April 11, War D.)

Leave three months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. George L. Hicks, Jr., C.A.C. (April 11, War D.)

Leave two months, about June 14, 1916, to 1st Lieut. Halvor G. Coulter, C.A.C. (April 11, War D.)

Second Lieut. Paul L. Ferron, C.A.C., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student, and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Electron. Sergt. 2d Class Henry R. Cole, C.A.C., from duty in Coast Defenses of Oahu, Aug. 9, 1916, to Fort McDowell, Cal., thence to the Coast Defenses of Boston for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Electron. Sergt. 2d Class George Schmidt, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Boston, to be sent on the transport to leave Sept. 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Oahu for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Master Gunner William E. Cooke, C.A.C., from duty at Manila, Aug. 5, 1916, to Coast Defenses of San Diego for duty. (April 11, War D.)

Master Gunner Otta Marshall, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of San Diego, to be sent on the transport to leave Sept. 5, 1916, to the Coast Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays for duty. (April 11, War D.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HODGES, JR.

Leave one month and ten days to Lieut. Col. Richard C. Croxton, 1st Inf. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. Brady G. Rutenmutter, 1st Inf., from treatment at the Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to join regiment. (April 6, War D.)

Leave from the date of his relief from treatment at the Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, until the date of sailing of the June transport for Hawaii, is granted Capt. Brady G. Rutenmutter, 1st Inf. (April 7, War D.)

First Sergt. Theodore Pahl, Co. I, 1st Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (April 7, War D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. D. L. HOWELL.

COL. H. L. ROBERTS, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Arthur T. Dalton, 2d Inf., is detailed as officer in charge, Bakers' and Cooks' School, Fort Shafter, H.T., April 1, 1916, vice Capt. James E. Bell, commissary, 2d Inf., relieved. (March 22, H.D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

Sick leave two months to Capt. Gouverneur V. Packer, 3d Inf. (April 6, War D.)

10TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. W. MILLER.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. George D. Murrey, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (April 5, E.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. PICKERING.

Capt. Shepard L. Pike, 11th Inf., is transferred to the 18th Infantry. He will join company. (April 10, War D.)

12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. SAGE.

Capt. Frederick W. Benteen, 12th Inf., to report to Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, president of an Army retiring board at the Presidio of San Francisco, at such time as he may designate, for examination by the board. (April 11, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on May 17. (April 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 69, Western D., March 27, 1916, as transfers 2d Lieut. Edwin F. Harding, 14th Inf., from the 3d to the 2d Battalion of his regiment, is amended so as to attach him to the 2d Battalion, and he will report at Fort Lawton for duty. (April 3, Western D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. ROGERS.

Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 18th Inf., is transferred from Company M to Company D. (April 4, 18th Inf.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

First Lieut. Wiley E. Dawson, 21st Inf., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to join proper station. (April 10, War D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON, JR.

First Lieut. David H. Bower, 22d Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Signal Corps, April 12, vice 1st

30th Infantry and will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty with 30th Infantry. (April 10, War D.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

COL. E. F. TAGGART, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Aristides Moreno, 28th Inf., from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, May 15, 1916, to join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. A. ROOT.

Chaplain Marinus M. Londahl, 30th Inf., will report to president of the examining board at Fort Jay, N.Y., for examination for promotion. (April 4, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Col. Lyman W. V. Kennon, Inf., from temporary duty in the office of the Chief of Staff and revert to a status of absence with leave. (April 6, War D.)

Leave ten days to 1st Lieut. George A. Lynch, Inf. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, Inf., is relieved from duty at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., on June 14. (April 7, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. Carlo A. Pivrotto, P.S., from sick in the Department Hospital, Manila, to proper station. (Feb. 23, P.D.)

RELIEVED FROM ASSIGNMENT.

Each of the following officers is relieved from assignment to the regiment indicated after his name, to take effect on the date specified:

Capt. Chalmers G. Hall, 4th Cav., June 20, 1916.
Capt. Charles F. Martin, 15th Cav., June 21, 1916.
Capt. Nathan K. Averill, 9th Cav., June 25, 1916.
First Lieut. William V. Carter, 9th Cav., June 21, 1916.
First Lieut. Francis A. Ruggles, 9th Cav., June 21, 1916.
First Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., 13th Inf., June 15, 1916.

First Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 18th Inf., June 15, 1916.
First Lieut. Edward G. McCleave, 25th Inf., June 1, 1916.
Second Lieut. William R. White, 27th Inf., June 2, 1916.

Each officer will proceed on first available transport after the date of his relief to the United States, and upon arrival at San Francisco will report to the commanding general, Western Department. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Pegram Whitworth, 10th Inf., from assignment to that regiment, June 14, and will proceed as soon as practicable after date of relief to United States for orders. (April 7, War D.)

Capt. Chauncey B. Humphrey, now attached to 5th Infantry, is assigned to 10th Infantry, June 15, 1916, and will join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

First Lieut. John A. Warden, now attached to 15th Cavalry, is assigned to 9th Cavalry, June 22, and will join regiment. (April 7, War D.)

MACHINE-GUN TEST.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William R. Smedberg, jr., 2d Cav., Capt. Gilbert H. Stewart, O.D., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, 17th Inf., is appointed to meet at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., on April 15, 1916, for the purpose of conducting a test of a Lewis automatic machine-gun. Captain Stewart will act as recorder of the board. (April 11, War D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Each of the following officers is assigned as indicated after his name:

Major John M. Jenkins, I.G. (Cavalry), to the 11th Cavalry, May 8, 1916.

Capt. Edmund R. Tompkins, Q.M.C. (Cavalry), to 5th Cavalry, April 17, 1916.

First Lieut. George Grunert, Cavalry, to 3d Cavalry, April 30, 1916.

Major Jenkins upon the expiration of the leave heretofore granted him will join regiment to which assigned. Captain Tompkins and Lieutenant Grunert will, upon being relieved from their present duties and upon the expiration of any leaves granted, join regiments to which assigned. (April 11, War D.)

INFANTRY PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions of officers of the Infantry arm are announced:

Major Edward N. Jones, jr., unassigned, to lieutenant colonel, rank March 10, 1916, unassigned.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 28th Inf., to major, rank March 11, 1916, assigned to 20th Inf.

First Lieut. Vernon W. Boller, 11th Inf., to captain, rank March 11, 1916, assigned to 11th Inf.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Coates, 7th Inf., to first lieutenant, rank March 11, 1916, assigned to 7th Inf.

Lieutenant Colonel Jones will remain on his present duties until further orders. Major Rogers will join the regiment to which assigned. Captain Boller and Lieutenant Coates will join the companies to which assigned. (April 12, War D.)

TRANSFERS AND ASSIGNMENTS.

The following transfers and assignments are ordered on the date indicated after each name:

Major Charles B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., to 5th, June 1, 1916.

Capt. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav., to 9th, June 26, 1916.

Capt. George B. Pritchard, jr., 10th Cav., to 15th, June 22, 1916.

Capt. Theodore B. Taylor, 5th Cav., to 4th, June 21, 1916.

Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., to 4th, June 6, 1916.

Capt. Guy Cushman, 11th Cav., to 15th, June 6, 1916.

Capt. John B. Schofield, 11th Inf., to 15th, June 6, 1916.

First Lieut. Oliver A. Dickinson, Inf., to 25th, June 14, 1916.

First Lieut. Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., to 13th, June 15, 1916.

First Lieut. Patrick J. Morrissey, attached to 3d Infantry, is assigned to 13th Infantry, June 15, 1916.

First Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav., to 9th, June 22, 1916.

Second Lieut. Clarence E. Partridge, O.D. (Inf.), to 13th Infantry, June 21, 1916.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Danielson, 20th Inf., to 27th, June 6, 1916.

Second Lieut. James N. Peale, 11th Inf., to 1st, June 6, 1916.

Second Lieut. John E. Lewis, 10th Cav., to 15th, June 6, 1916.

Second Lieut. Jerome W. Howe, 10th Cav., to 4th, June 6, 1916.

Chaplain John E. Rochford, C.A.C., to the 10th Infantry, June 1, 1916.

Each of the officers named, except Lieutenant Slaughter, who is transferred or assigned to a regiment serving in the Hawaiian or Philippine Department, and not under other orders, will sail on the first available transport leaving San Francisco, after the date of his transfer, to Honolulu or Manila, and will join regiment to which he is transferred or assigned. Each officer who is transferred or assigned to a regiment stationed in the Canal Zone will proceed as soon as practicable after the date of his transfer or assignment to join his regiment. Troop, battery and company officers will be assigned to such organizations by the respective regimental commanders. Lieutenant Slaughter will proceed on the first available transport after his relief from duty at the Military Academy, to join the regiment to which he is transferred. (April 7, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Leo F. Foster, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q.M. at Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (April 6, War D.)

Major John Stafford, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q.M. at New Orleans, La., and of all construction work at Jackson Barracks and Fort St. Philip, La., relieving Capt. William F. Jones, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 9 (White's). (April 7, War D.)

Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, recently appointed with rank from March 4, 1916, is assigned to the 12th Cavalry. He will about May 13, 1916, proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty until further orders. (April 8, War D.)

Capt. William T. Patten, retired, is relieved from duty at

the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting quartermaster at Fort Lawton, Wash., relieving Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Columbus, N.M., for temporary duty in charge of Motor Truck Company No. 8 (White's). (April 6, War D.)

Capt. Charles M. Allen, retired, with his consent detailed to active duty with Militia of Illinois. (April 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 19, S.O. 81, April 6, 1916, War D., as relates to Capt. William T. Patten, retired, is revoked, and he will resume his duties at the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. (April 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Jacob Schick, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q.M. He will proceed at once to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty, relieving Capt. Milosh R. Hilgard, Q.M.C., who will proceed to Columbus, N.M. (April 12, War D.)

Major Edward W. McCaskey, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty, detailed as acting Q.M., and will proceed to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty as Q.M., relieving 2d Lieut. Wentworth H. Moss, 3d Inf., of that duty. (April 12, War D.)

Capt. Herbert N. Royden, retired, with his consent is assigned to active duty and detailed as acting Q.M. He will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty as Q.M. (April 12, War D.)

TRANSFERS.

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 30, Feb. 5, 1916, War D., as directs the following officers, who have been transferred to regiments on foreign service, to sail on the first available transport after the date of transfer, is amended so as to direct the officers named to sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about July 5, 1916: Second Lieut. Thorne Deuel, jr., 10th Cav. (transferred to the 9th Cavalry, effective May 4, 1916). Second Lieut. Lewis K. Underhill, 6th Inf. (transferred to the 15th Infantry, effective May 4, 1916). (April 7, War D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of Col. James G. Warren, Col. William E. Craigbill and Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, will assemble at a place to be designated by the senior member, to consider a modification of the project for the construction of a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R.I. (April 5, C.E.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers. Detail for board: Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., Lieut. Col. Henry S. T. Harris, M.C., Major Henry H. Whitney, C.A.C., Major Sam F. Bottoms, C.A.C., and recorder, Capt. Ernest R. Tilton, C.A.C. (April 10, War D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, April 6, 1916, for the examination of Chaplain Robert R. Fleming, jr., 19th Inf., to determine his fitness for promotion. Detail for the board: Chaplain Cephas C. Batesman, 14th Cav., Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., Capt. Jants D. Fife, M.C., Capt. Howard C. Price, 19th Inf., and Capt. Hiram A. Phillips, M.C. (April 3, S.D.)

COAST ARTILLERY AS INFANTRY.

A provisional battalion of Coast Artillery troops consisting of the following companies, stationed at Fort Monroe, Va., will proceed, by rail, to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., so as to arrive there not later than April 20, 1916, for the purpose of establishing a camp for Regular troops to be held at that post May 3 to Aug. 8, 1916: 41st, 69th, 166th and 168th Companies, Coast Artillery Corps. Upon termination of the camp the battalion will return, by rail, to Fort Monroe. Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Ketcham, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, Va., is designated as commanding officer of the camp. He will accompany the battalion to Fort Oglethorpe. In order that the battalion may have a full complement of officers, the coast defense commander will, if practicable, attach officers to companies where the full quota is lacking and will detail an available and eligible officer from his command as battalion adjutant. Major William L. Little, M.C., Fort Monroe, and Sergt. 1st Class Will G. Butler, H.C., Fort Mott, N.J., are detailed for duty with this battalion. (April 11, E.D.)

RECRUIT COMPANIES.

Principal Musician George A. Hein, 24th Recruit Company, is placed upon the retired list at Fort Logan, Colo., and will repair to his home. (April 11, War D.)

ARMY TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Army transport Kilpatrick, with 5th Band, 8th, 87th, 124th Companies, Cpts. Richard I. McKenney, David McKell, James S. Dusenbury, James A. Thomas, 1st Lieut. Dean Hall, 2d Lieuts. Theodore R. Murphy, William B. Hardigg, Roy T. Cunningham, Edwin F. Silkman, Coast Art.; Capt. Milton L. McGrew, 1st Lieut. Alfred H. Erck, 5th Inf.; Capt. Edwin J. Brackin, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, 4th Field Art., sailed from New York at 12:40 p.m. April 8 for the Canal Zone, via Fort Monroe, Pensacola and Galveston.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERIDAN.

Following is the passenger list of the U.S.A.T. Sheridan, sailing April 5, 1916, from San Francisco:

First class for Honolulu—Col. Henry C. Hodges, jr., 1st Inf., wife and son; Col. H. L. Roberts, Inf.; Major William Weigel, 2d Inf.; Major C. A. Hedekin, 11th Cav.; Major T. F. Schley, 20th Inf., wife and niece, Miss Lila W. Wilson; Capt. A. Mitchell, 25th Inf., and wife; Capt. H. E. Eames, 28th Inf., and wife; Capt. Frank Halstead, 1st Inf., wife and daughter; Capt. J. P. Barney, 4th Cav., wife and son; 1st Lieut. S. W. Schofield, 4th Cav., and wife; 1st Lieut. G. Barrett Glover, jr., 25th Inf., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Charles M. O'Connor, jr., Med. Corps; 2d Lieut. W. H. Jounet, C.A.C., and mother; 1st Lieut. R. E. De R. Hoyle, 6th Cav.; Mrs. J. W. Guilfoyle, wife of Colonel Guilfoyle, 4th Cav.; W. T. Taber, pay clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; George Meyers, employee, Med. Dept., wife and child; V. R. Marsh, headquarters clerk; Otto C. Peterson, employee, Ord. Dept.; John C. Bundren, clerk, Med. Dept.; Leonard H. Camp, employee, Engr. Dept.; Mrs. Joseph A. McAndrews and two children, family of Lieutenant McAndrews, 2d Inf.; Mrs. S. W. Paine, mother and nephew, family of Lieut. G. H. Paine.

First class for Manila—Col. T. B. Dugan, Cav.; Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. L. M. Koehler, Cav., and wife; Major H. A. Smith, 28th Inf., and wife; Col. R. W. Jones, Phil. Constab., wife and child; Capt. F. R. De Funiak, jr., 8th Inf., and wife; Capt. J. W. Blanchard, P.S.; Capt. F. P. Holcomb, 10th Cav., wife and four children; Lieut. Walter E. Reno, U.S.N., and wife; Capt. Andrew C. Wright, 27th Inf., wife and three children; Capt. J. B. W. Corey, 6th F.A., wife and child; Lieut. William P. Williamson, U.S.N., and wife; 1st Lieut. C. J. Goodier, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. S. L. Weld, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Bert E. Nickerson, P.S., and wife; Lieut. (J.G.) Clarence McC. McGill, U.S.N.; Lieut. (J.G.) Archer M. R. Allen, U.S.N., wife and child; Lieut. (J.G.) James D. Smith, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. J. W. Strohm, P.S.; 1st Lieut. James H. Tierney, P.S., and wife; 1st Lieut. Isaac J. Nichol, P.S., wife and two children; 1st Lieut. Raymond E. Scott, Med. Corps, wife and infant; 1st Lieut. H. S. Maul, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. (J.G.) Davis De Treville, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. Earl L. Hunt, P.S., wife and infant; 2d Lieut. S. Skidall, P.S., and wife; Vetn. R. C. Musser, 12th Cav., wife and daughter; 1st Lieut. R. S. Oberly, Ord. Dept.; Vetn. L. C. Billion, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Henry Schroeder, wife of Captain Schroeder, P.S.; Mrs. William J. Smith and daughter, family of Pay Clerk Smith, U.S.N.; Clarence C. Custer, Supt., Q.M. Corps; Frederick Ferguson, clerk, Engrs.; George C. Liebig, employee, Ord. Dept.; Mrs. Charles J. Darnelle, wife of Insular employee; Mrs. Stanley H. Ford and son, family of Captain Ford, 15th Inf.; Chief Btsn. Charles Schonborg, U.S.N.; Mrs. Brice H. Mack and child, family of Gunner Mack, U.S.N.

First class for Guam—George A. Wilcox, pay clerk, U.S.N. Second class for Honolulu—Sergt. 1st Class A. S. Donnan, H.C., wife and four children; 1st Class Sergt. J. J. Maxwell,

S.O.; Mrs. C. L. Baker and three children, family of Q.M. Sergeant Baker, 14th Cav.; Mrs. Loyd S. Burgess, three children and sister, family of Chief Trumpeter Burgess, 4th Cav.; Mrs. E. W. Ely, child and sister, family of Regt. Q.M. Sergeant Ely, 2d Inf.; Mrs. Edward Frankenstein and three children, family of Sergeant Frankenstein, C.A.C.; Mrs. Casper Grinberger and two daughters, family of Chief Musician Grinberger, 4th Cav.

Second class for Manila—Ord. Sergt. Leon H. Chick and wife; Q.M. Sergt. O. J. Cowles, Q.M.C., wife and child; Sergt. 1st Class George E. Daily, H.C., and wife; Ord. Sergt. Thomas Hutt, wife and child; Electrn. Sergt. B. Lovejoy, C.A.C., wife and child; 1st Sergt. Fernon S. Shultz, C.A.C., and wife; Mrs. L. L. Anderson and mother, family of 1st Sergeant Anderson, 9th Cav.; Mrs. William Anderson, wife of Private Anderson, H.C.; Mrs. Dalton E. Brady, wife of Sergeant Brady, C.A.C.; Mrs. H. L. Burns, wife of Sergeant Burns, Q.M.C.; Mrs. George A. Catarus, wife of Color Sergeant Catarus, 8th Inf.; Mrs. W. F. Coleman and two children, family of Sergt. 1st Class Coleman, H.C.; Mrs. J. C. Conrad and child, family of 1st Class Sergeant Conrad, C.A.C.; Mrs. Henry Cordes, wife of Sergeant Cordes, band, 2d F.A.; Mrs. P. B. Jackson, wife of Private Jackson, 13th Inf.; Mrs. J. L. Joyner, wife of Private Joyner, H.C.; Mrs. Robert Kampe, wife of Sergeant Kampe, 2d F.A.; Mrs. William King, wife of Chief Trumpeter King, C.A.C.; Mrs. Robert Magalias and two children, family of Electrn. Sergeant Magalias, Q.M.C.; Mrs. Patrick Tierney, wife of Q.M. Sergeant Tierney, C.A.C.; Mrs. G. R. Wingate, wife of Sergeant Wingate, 27th Inf.

In troop class there were, for Honolulu, fifty-two casuals and recruits, Army, and ten Marine Corps; for Manila, 182 casuals and recruits, Army, and twenty marines; for Guam, fifteen marines.

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Outgoing Schedule to Oct. 1, 1916.

Transports	Leave S.F.	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive Guam about	Arrive Manila about	Lay days at Manila.
Sheridan	Apr. 5	Apr. 13	Apr. 26	May 2	13
Thomas	May 5	May 13	May 26	June 2	13
Sherman	June 5	June 13	June 26	July 2	13
Sheridan	July 5	July 13	July 27	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 27	Sept. 2	13
Sherman	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	13

Incoming Schedule to Aug. 15, 1916.

Transports	Leave Manila	Arrive Nagasaki about	Arrive Honolulu about	Arrive S.F. about	Lay days at S.F.
Logan	Mar. 21	Mar. 26	April 9	April 19	..
Sherman	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	May 5	May 15	22
Sheridan	May 15	May 20	June 5	June 15	22
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 5	July 15	22
Sherman	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	22
Sheridan	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 3	Sept. 12	22

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—Sailed for Manila via Panama March 31, 1916; arrived at Cristobal, Canal Zone, April 8.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—At Seattle, Wash.

KILPATRICK—Left New York April 8 for Cristobal, Canal Zone; left Fort Monroe, Va., April 12.

LOGAN—Left Manila March 21 for San Francisco; left Honolulu, H.T., April 11.

LISCUM—At Manila.

MCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., April 5 for Manila, P.I.

SHERMAN—At Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN—At Manila.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. John O'Neil, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Henning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 106th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Stevens, Ore.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 2d Lieut. T. H. Jones, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Edward P. Noyes, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Key West, Fla.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 13th Co., C.A.C. At Jersey City, N.J.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 141st Co., C.A.C. At Fort Monroe, Va.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—1st Lieut. B. O'N. Kennedy, C.A.C., commanding. At New York.

CYRUS W. FIELD—2d Lieut. H. A. Bagg, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Grant, Canal Zone.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., April 9, 1916.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Chicago, were guests of Major and Mrs. Grote on Sunday. Major and Mrs. Clark entertained at Sunday supper for Mr. and Mrs. McNair and Mrs. A. A. Johnson, of Chicago, Mrs. W. O. Johnson, Mrs. Smith and Mr. Marshall. Mr. McGowan, guest of Major and Mrs. Clark, left Sunday for China. On Tuesday evening Major and Mrs. Grote entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. Bond, of St. Louis, who is visiting her daughter, Mrs. von Schrader. Those present were Mrs. Johnson and her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Callard, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, Mesdames Tate, Clark, Taylor, Porter, von Schrader, Davis, Youngs, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper. Prizes for each table were won by Mrs. Callard, Dr. Proxmire, Dr. Lauderdale and Mr. Tupper. Mrs. Davis gave a dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Grote, Dr. and Mrs. Proxmire, Mesdames Bond, von Schrader, Taylor and Porter. Bridge followed.

General Dixon, Col. E. M. Lewis, Captain Patterson and Captain Sheldon visited the post on Wednesday to confer with the commanding officer on the subject of training camps for the National Guard to be held at Fort Sheridan this summer. At present it is thought that five regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry will hold encampments here.

Mrs. von Schrader entertained at luncheon and bridge on Thursday for Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Flershem, of Chicago. Mrs. Taylor's guests for bridge on Friday were Mr. and Mrs. Callard, Major and Mrs. Grote, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Young entertained at dinner on Friday for Mrs. Tate, Miss Mary Smith, Dr. Lauderdale, Mr. Tupper and Dr. Culp, of Chicago.

Constance Templeton, of Wheaton, Ill., is spending several days with Marjory Grote, who gave a party for her guest on Saturday, entertaining Burnett, Billy and Virginia Taylor, Jack, Jason and "Bo" Rogers, Francis Porter, Dorothy Johnson and William and Mary Grote. Mrs. Porter gave a delightful bridge party of four tables on Saturday evening. Prizes were won by Mrs. Davis and Dr. Proxmire, and consolations were awarded to Mrs. Callard and Major Grote.

Mrs. von Schrader on Friday received the sad news of the death of her father-in-law, Col. Frederick von Schrader, in San Francisco.

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Henry Ford, according to current reports, is experiencing considerable trouble in expending his \$5,000,000 on a peace-at-any-price propaganda. It is understood that some of the most prominent former pacifists have refused handsome offers from Mr. Ford in his efforts to secure a corps of distinguished speakers. They simply will not go on the lecture platform for him at any price. The most encouraging feature of the situation is the refusal of many of the larger papers to accept anti-preparedness advertisements from Mr. Ford. The daily press has become so thoroughly interested in the question of national defense that in many cases it is refusing Mr. Ford's anti-preparedness gold. It remained for the Chicago Tribune, which has been a pioneer in the campaign for preparedness, to take Mr. Ford's money and turn it over to the Navy League, to be used in a campaign for preparedness. This patriotic action on the part of the Chicago Tribune was announced at the meeting of the Navy League, in Washington, on April 12. Mr. Ford paid the Chicago Tribune \$887.04 for a page advertisement and the Tribune promptly turned the money over to the Navy League. Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, expressed the gratitude of the League to Mr. Ford in the following telegram: "The Navy League of the United States thanks you for the first cash contribution which it has received from you through the hands of the Chicago Daily Tribune. Keep up the good work." On motion of

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EXAMINATIONS

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Aaron A. Ferris, delegate from Cincinnati, a vote of thanks to the Chicago Tribune for its gift was unanimously carried.

The refusal of Secretary Baker, of the War Department, to make a distribution of rifles to a volunteer military organization in Bisbee, Ariz., brought forth a sharp attack on him by Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, in the Senate on April 12. Secretary Baker expressed the opinion that if the members of the Bisbee organization received the guns asked for they might invade Mexico or bring about other international complications. Senator Ashurst called the attention of the Senate to this and said that it was the duty of an officer of the Government to execute laws and not make them. He described the laws passed by Congress especially to encourage rifle practice throughout the country, providing that when volunteer organizations are formed in compliance with the law the Secretary of War shall issue arms and ammunition to them. Senator Ashurst made a passing reference to impeachment, but no action of any kind was taken in the matter by the Senate.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1916.

OUR ARMY IN MEXICO.

Our Army upon the border appears to be subjected still, as it has been from the beginning, to the paralyzing influence of what is known in law as mortmain. The officially dead hand of Bryan still holds the State Department in its grasp. It is the limitation placed upon the activities of the Army on the border and in Mexico by the State Department which is trying the souls of General Funston and the commanders of the troops. This policy, which gives the Army less authority over the Mexicans at the border than the police force, was inaugurated by former Secretary of State Bryan, and unfortunately there has been no change in this under Secretary Lansing. Secretary Baker, when the punitive expedition was launched into Mexico, gave General Funston assurance that he would have a free hand as far as the authority of the War Department is concerned. Mr. Baker has adhered to this policy in every detail. Whenever General Funston called for troops or supplies Secretary Baker sent them forward without question. General Funston asked for motor trucks, and the Secretary ordered them by wire. The same policy was pursued in ordering horses and all other supplies for the Mexican expedition. The fact that all available troops are not now in Mexico or on the border is due to the opinion of General Funston that they were not needed to carry out the policy of the State Department, and not to any decision of the Secretary of War. Whenever General Funston calls for more troops the Secretary will send them if they are available. There is no doubt if General Funston wired Secretary Baker that a hundred thousand volunteers should be called for the Secretary of War would forward the recommendation to the President with his approval. In short, Secretary Baker is fully justifying the estimate we formed of him at the time of his appointment, and he has won the confidence of the General Staff and the officers at the War Department by his executive ability and his prompt decision of important questions in accordance with the military necessities of the situation.

As was to be expected from racial and political conditions in Mexico, the Carranza government has asked the United States to withdraw its soldiers from that country on the ground that, "as the American troops crossed into Mexico without permission, they should be withdrawn until a proper formal compact can be entered into between the two governments." Thus the situation foreseen by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL in its issue of April 8 has come to pass, and we face conditions that might have been averted if we had followed the policy of President Grant and President Hayes in giving over to the military authorities control of the situation on the Mexican border, leaving them to cope with its defense as a military problem. The policy we refer to was a soldier's policy. The Mexican border problem is a soldier's job, as Presidents Grant and Hayes both realized out of their experience as military officers. There is only one way in which such a piece of work can be done, and that is by giving our officers, on the border an absolutely free hand to carry out their task. Ever since the present policy was adopted and these new Mexican border troubles arose, our Army officers in command of troops in that region have been powerless to meet conditions that were both threatening and positively dangerous, since they were under the strictest orders to treat the Mexicans, not as enemies, but as friends.

When General Grant was President of the United States, Colonel Mackenzie was ordered to stop cattle raiding across the border, and in obedience to this command, and without specific instructions to the contrary, he followed a band of Kickapoos across into Mexico and won a complete victory over them. Instead of being charged with this "offense," Colonel Mackenzie's conduct was approved by General Grant and Secretary Belknap. In the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for May 31, 1873, was reproduced this illustration, ascribed to General Grant, of the justification for Colonel Mackenzie's course of action:

"If your neighbor's pigs come into your corn field and destroy your crop, what use is it to complain? That will not restore the corn. You would naturally say, remove the cause. But somebody says the cause of the trouble is the pig. I don't think so. The pig will be true to his instinct. The real trouble is we have no fence. The river has been, diplomatically, the dividing line. The United States has been willing to consider the weakness of Mexico and its inability to protect its borders. It would be foolish for us to complain now. That point was made against the United States during the Fenian raids. We did not pretend that the border was inviolate. All that the British government argued was that the United States, being at peace with England, and England having friendly relations with the

United States, the crossing of the boundary line in pursuit of an enemy, equally so to the United States and Great Britain could not constitute a cause for misunderstanding. If this was true with Great Britain, how much more with Mexico? We could not guard our frontier then with the army authorized by Congress. Neither can we now; but that is no reason why our Cavalry should not pursue bandits whether they cross the Texan or the Canadian line.

"We have not complained because the British authorities have done so, nor have we complained seriously at the offensive acts of the Mexican government. But, as far as I have influence, I am determined our citizens on the Rio Grande shall have the same protection those enjoy in the interior states. There will not be war. There is no occasion for hostilities. The Kickapoos and Lipans can no longer occupy Mexican territory peacefully. Colonel Mackenzie has already received orders to exterminate both bands, and if his force is not sufficient, to ask for more. If Mexico is to be an asylum for highway robbers after the United States protests, we do not intend to sanction it. And if the Mexican government complains, this administration has resolved to treat the accessory as guilty as the principal."

There is a disposition among civilians to look upon Army officers in the field as troublemakers, seekers of occasion to make war. Nothing could be a grosser libel on the spirit of the Service and of the individual officers. If they make a display of force it is to preserve peace. And their plan of action more often leads to the best possible results, which is for the preservation of law and order, than has our present policy of treating with these armed Mexicans as if they were friends to be protected and cherished. In addition to the policy he announced of holding Mexico to a strict account, President Grant pointed out the sound justice of the fact that the United States did not protest to Great Britain on account of the Canadian troops invading our country in pursuit of the Fenian raiders. It would be the very best thing our Government could do at the present time if it would simply reaffirm this policy of President Grant's and then leave it to the United States Army to see that the policy was carried out. The Army could do it. And the Army is the only instrument we have which, left absolutely free, can do it.

THE RECRUITING PROBLEM.

The United States Army is now engaged in recruiting 20,000 men to bring its force up to the strength allowed by the recent act of Congress. It also faces the alternative of having to add from 25,000 to 50,000 men to this number in case the Hay or the Chamberlain Army Reorganization bill becomes a law. Statistics issued by the War Department in regard to the number of enlistments made within the past six weeks are not particularly encouraging as to the immediate increase in the size of the Army. In view of these facts the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been making an investigation of the recruiting problem from the viewpoint of what could be done to make the Army more attractive to our young men. Officers of long experience in command of troops and in the recruiting service have expressed the opinion that at least two things can be suggested for increasing enlistments. One of these is raising the pay of the enlisted man, the other is shortening the term of service. As it is now, the privates get \$15 a month and allowances, or an estimated equivalent of \$50 a month. If this amount were raised to \$25 a month and allowances it is believed that not only more men, but a higher class of men or the average would be brought into the Service. As this increase is out of the question, shortening the term of enlistment to two years is suggested as an alternative, owing to the fact that it is found that the average man dislikes to bind himself for the seven years' term now in force. Two years of military training as now conducted in our Army makes a man about as effective a soldier as he is ever likely to be, the only profit gained by the longer term being found in the fact that he becomes more and more the responsive machine every good soldier must be. In fact, officers consider that eighteen months of intensive training would make an effective soldier, for if war was to come the average man would have no more than four months' training before he would be sent into the field. Despatches from Washington regarding the Mexican situation indicate that the recruits gathered in the last few weeks are to be sent into active service in about three months.

In a letter written by William L. Clark, of Seattle, Wash., and printed in our issue of April 1, Mr. Clark pointed out the injustice of cutting down the transportation allowance of the enlisted man in the Army to two cents a mile, when a man in the Navy has an allowance of four cents and a Congressman ten cents a mile. Mr. Clark is of the opinion that this a matter that ought to be equably adjusted and its effect on enlistments in the Army would be marked. Mr. Clark also thinks non-commissioned officers and higher class private soldiers—that is, men serving more than one term of enlistment—should receive larger allowances.

In a recent letter to the New York Times regarding the present "faulty enlistment law," Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War, writes that the Senate bill proposes to change the law "so as to permit men to be furloughed into the reserve after two years' service or even after one year, in the case of such men as are reported by their company commanders as proficient and sufficiently trained. Our present law," Mr. Stimson continues, "requires a maximum of four years and a

minimum of three years with the colors before they can be so furloughed. Experiments have been made with provisional companies, troops and batteries of the Regular Army which have indicated that not only can the men be sufficiently trained within the shorter period, but that there can be developed in this way a much greater interest and stimulus among both the men and their officers. Most of our progressive officers believe that under such a system of reward for proficiency and good conduct the Regular Army might be made to appeal to a class of men which it does not now reach and that enlistments would be very greatly increased if these better men felt that by applying themselves diligently they could get the requisite training and an honorable discharge after a year's service. I have long been of that opinion myself, and I believe that this is one of the strong points in favor of the Senate bill."

The present outlook for heavy enlistments in the Eastern section of the United States is anything but bright owing to the enormous demand for both skilled and unskilled labor. In the West, where the demand for labor is not so marked, the prospect is brighter; but even there the results in the way of recruits are very discouraging. Additional educational features are not looked upon as being of any great inducement for enlistment among experienced Army officers. It is pointed out that while the average enlisted man has plenty of spare time off duty, few of them take advantage of the post schools, at which their attendance is optional.

Sergt. Major Le Roy N. Woerner, C.A.C., calls our attention to the fact that since 1908, when the pay of the enlisted men was increased to a reasonable basis, there have been a number of reductions in the allowance and a reduction in the pay of the enlisted men which makes it appear that too large a share of the economy in the Army must be at the expense of the enlisted men. (1) The issue of blankets, overcoats, ponchos, etc., in lieu of the allowance for those items is quite a loss for the man who re-enlists. (2) The reduction of the travel pay from four cents to two cents a mile, upon discharge, is a loss, greater or less, depending upon the distance from the place of discharge to place of enlistment. (3) The year added to every enlistment period causes a loss to the soldier of \$48 on the fourth year of service, \$96 on the seventh and eighth years, \$144 on the tenth, eleventh and twelfth years, etc., the total loss for the thirty years of service being \$1,008, or 4.58 per cent. If the interest for the amounts lost was also figured in the loss would be much more. Add to this loss the loss on account of reduced clothing allowance and the reduction in travel pay upon discharge and the reduction in pay for thirty years' service amounts to over ten per cent.

"What other class of government employees have had their pay reduced a like amount?" Sergeant Woerner asks; and replies: "None. The apparent determination of the Government to reduce the present clothing allowance or to do away with the allowance altogether and issue clothing as they now issue overcoats, appears to be of doubtful economy. I believe the Government will find it more expensive to furnish clothing as contemplated, and renovate it before reissuing, than the present system of allowance. It is a well known fact that a majority of the men in the Service either have a part of their clothing tailor made or altered to fit them, and also spend quite an amount of money annually upon repairing, cleaning and pressing their uniforms, which not only improves their appearance, but lessens the amount of clothing that they draw from their allowance. It is needless to say that there will be few men spending their money for repairing the Government uniforms, as they will know that they are not making a saving of their clothing allowance in doing so. As a non-commissioned staff officer has a change of station about every three or four years, which costs him as much and usually more than it does the Government, and since living expenses at a military station are usually higher than in a town or city, it is very discouraging to know that the pay or allowances may be again reduced."

An amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing for the appointment of National Guard officers between the ages of twenty-seven and thirty-five years to the rank of first lieutenant in the Regular Army is being suggested by the National Guard Association. It will be provided that those who come into the Regular Army in this manner shall have served ten years in the National Guard and shall have passed a special examination. There will be no objections to such a provision from the War Department if National Guardsmen are required to pass the same examination that Regular Army officers do in being promoted from second to first lieutenant. Naturally, there will be serious objections made by the General Staff if the standard of examinations for first lieutenants is lowered to favor the candidates for commissions in the Regular Army from the National Guard. A better plan would be to take National Guard officers into the Regular Army as second lieutenants, subjecting them to practically the same examination as that to which enlisted men of the Army are subjected before receiving a commission. There is no reason why those who served in the Regular Army should be discriminated against. Why should a National Guardsman be preferred over a soldier of the Regular Army, who has had a much more thorough training? There will be opposition to the provision also from the colleges if the amendment provides for the filling of all vacancies in the Regular Army by commissions from the National Guard. Most of the large colleges

and universities are preparing to raise the standards of their military courses. This is being done with a view to creating a source for reserve officers. Some of the graduates from the military departments will doubtless make an effort to prepare themselves for any examinations that may be held for civilian candidates for Army commissions. For this reason the colleges will object to any amendment which would fill the vacancies in the Army exclusively from the National Guard.

An effort will be made to incorporate into the Naval Appropriation bill an amendment creating a General Staff for the Navy. Its advocates declare that the office of Chief of Naval Operations, which was created by the last appropriation bill, is only a step in the right direction, as the Chief of Operations is not in a position under the law to work out battle problems on broad lines. The advocates of the General Staff idea have no intention of reflecting upon Admiral Benson, the present Chief of Naval Operations, whose excellent work is regarded as an argument for a General Staff organized upon the same principle as that of the Army. The proposal of the Secretary of War to give the Chief of Naval Operations the rank of admiral is virtually an admission that the Navy needs a General Staff. Not only should the Chief of Naval Operations have higher rank, but his assistants should also be chosen from the higher grades or else have higher rank while serving in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations. The amendment will provide for the detail of a sufficient number of officers of adequate rank to give the Navy a General Staff which can not only prepare it for war, but shape its entire policy. In this organization the Naval War College and the General Board will be divisions or sections of the General Staff. The Navy will never have a settled policy until it has a General Staff which can co-ordinate not only the work of the bureaus, but that of the General Board and War College.

An amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill fixing the strength of the Marine Corps at twenty per cent. of that of the Navy will probably be reported by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. It will also provide that the number of commissioned officers of the corps shall be four per cent. of the enlisted strength of the Navy. For some time the Marine Corps has been contending for this ratio of strength, so that when there is any increase in the strength of the Navy the Marine Corps will be automatically increased. Major Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has recommended this increase and his recommendation has been approved by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. "The Naval Personnel Board has recommended," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that the strength of the Marine Corps should be twenty per cent. of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy. The report of the board also fixes the ratio of officers at four per cent. of the enlisted strength. I think that it will be an excellent thing to have this enacted into law by an amendment to the Appropriation bill, which would simplify the handling of the personnel question when the special bill comes up."

The steamers Ancon and Cristobal, now in the service of the Isthmian Canal Commission, are to be transferred to the Secretary of War for use as Army transports, under the provision of the Army Appropriation bill now pending in the House committee. Under the same provision of the bill the sale of the transports Meade and Crook is authorized. By the provision of the appropriation bill authorizing the construction of the Ancon and Cristobal for the Panama Canal Commission they were to be turned over to the Navy Department when they were no longer required by the commission. Since that time the Navy has adopted a policy of using liquid fuel for the new battleships and most war vessels of other types. As a consequence the Panama transports are not suitable for the naval service. What the Navy needs more than anything else is oil-carrying transports. The Army, on the other hand, is sadly in need of larger and faster passenger transports. The Meade and the Crook are no longer suited to its requirements, while the Ancon and Cristobal will be a valuable addition to the transport service of the Army.

The Slater bill, intended to provide for compulsory physical and military training for schoolboys, was reported favorably by the Senate Finance Committee of New York on April 11. The bill carries an appropriation of \$100,000. It would compel all boys in the elementary and secondary schools between eight and fifteen years old to receive physical training, and would prescribe military training for all boys between fifteen and nineteen years in the secondary schools and agricultural colleges under the supervision of the Board of Regents.

The Chinese rebels are making some progress. Five Chinese warships stationed at Canton joined the rebels on April 6. The central government has recalled the twelfth division, 3,000 troops of which arrived at Shanghai from Peking April 8. The government also has rescinded orders for the tenth division to proceed to Canton, presumably owing to dissatisfaction among the men. Conditions at Swatow are reported as still peaceful.

EQUALIZATION OF PROMOTION.

After numerous conferences the Infantry officers on duty at Washington have reached an agreement on the plan for the equalization of promotion. During the time they have had this important subject under consideration officers outside of Washington have been consulted and the result is found in the following suggested modifications of the Hay and Chamberlain bills, these representing practically the unanimous opinion of the Infantry:

PROPOSITION I.

To maintain as nearly as practicable fifty per cent. of the detached officers on a separate list for the purpose of equalizing promotion, being a modification of Sec. 11 of the Hay bill, as passed, and Sec. 27 of the Chamberlain bill, using figures of Sec. 27 of the Chamberlain bill.

Sec. 27. Detached Officers. Line officers detached for duty with the Organized Militia, together with those detached from their proper commands under the provisions of law for other duty the usual period of which exceeds one year, shall be subject to the provisions of Sec. 37 of the Act approved Feb. 3, 1901, with reference to details to the Staff Corps, but the total number of detached officers hereby made subject to these provisions shall not exceed 19 colonels, 23 lieutenant colonels, 165 majors, 389 captains, and 426 first lieutenants, including the 200 detached officers authorized by the Act approved March 3, 1911: Provided, That these officers shall be carried on two lists, each comprising as nearly as practicable fifty per cent. of the total number of officers detached from each grade; list No. 1 shall consist of 9 colonels, 13 lieutenant colonels, 83 majors, 195 captains, and 212 first lieutenants, and be apportioned to each arm of the Service as follows:

	Cols.	Lt. Cols.	Majors.	Cpts.	Lieuts.
Infantry	4	6	39	92	99
Cavalry	2	3	20	46	50
Field Artillery	1	1	5	14	17
Coast Art. Corps.	2	3	18	43	46
Totals	9	13	82	195	212

List No. 2 shall embrace as nearly as practicable the remaining fifty per centum of the total number of detached officers, to wit: 10 colonels, 10 lieutenant colonels, 83 majors, 194 captains, and 214 first lieutenants, and said list No. 2 shall constitute a reservoir for equalizing promotion in the line of the Army. Each original and each subsequent vacancy in each grade of list No. 2 shall be filled by detail from that arm, the senior officer of which in the next lower grade shall have the greatest length of commissioned service in the Regular Army; Provided, That for the purpose of this section length of commissioned service in the Regular Army of any officer whose position relative to other officers on the lineal list of his own arm is not in order of his actual length of service in the Regular Army, shall be assumed to be the same as that of the officer nearest above him in his own arm whose position on the lineal list conforms to actual length of commissioned service in the Regular Army; Provided further, That when, under the operation of the foregoing provisions, any officer shall be replaced on the list of detached officers by an officer of another arm, the officer so relieved shall constitute an extra number in his grade and promotion to such grade in such arm shall cease until the number of officers therein is reduced below the number authorized by law for that grade.

PROPOSITION II.

To provide for the transfer to original vacancies of officers below the grade of major from one arm to another, subject to the consent of the officer and examination by a board, being a modification of Sec. 3 of the Hay bill as passed.

Sec. 3. Provided, That, for the purpose of lessening as much as possible inequalities of promotion due to the increase in the number of officers of the line of the Army under the provisions of this act, any original vacancies created or caused by this act in commissioned grades below that of major in any arm of said line may, in the discretion of the President and under such regulations as he may prescribe in furtherance of the purpose stated in this proviso, be filled by the promotion or transfer without promotion of officers of other branches of the line of the Army; but no such promotion or transfer shall be made in the case of any officer without his consent, and unless it shall have been recommended by an examining board composed of five officers, not below the rank of major of the arm to which the promotion or transfer of such officer shall have been proposed, which board, after having made a personal examination of such officer and of his official record, shall have reported him qualified for service in said arm in the grade to which his promotion or transfer shall have been proposed: Provided further, That an officer thus promoted or transferred to an original vacancy shall take the same rank in the arm to which transferred as he would have held had he been commissioned in that arm on his original entry into the Service.

PROPOSITION III.

To equalize the promotion of officers hereafter appointed in the Army, being a proviso to Sec. 25 of the Chamberlain bill.

Sec. 25. Provided, That, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Service as well as equalizing promotion officers hereafter commissioned in the line of the Army shall be carried on a single list for promotion in the grade of second and first lieutenants, shall serve in such arms as the President may direct, and shall be assigned permanently to one arm of the Service upon being promoted to the grade of captain.

The purpose of these amendments is thus explained in an article to appear in the next number of the Infantry Journal, of which we have received an advance copy through the courtesy of the editor of that publication.

"Since the commencement of the present movement for a better national defense, the Infantry has not heretofore concerned itself with the question of promotion. Our attitude on this subject has not been due to a failure to appreciate its importance nor its great influence on the present and future efficiency of the Army. We have, however, considered that the injection of the promotion question into a discussion which involves great issues of national military policy could not fail to create the impression that officers of the Army are unduly interested in the promotion which will accrue as an incident to Army increases.

"However, the question of promotion is important in its indirect bearing on military policy and the efficiency of the Army. More than any other one factor, perhaps, it has delayed the evolution of a project for the proper organization of our military forces. To secure equitable promotion so that officers can be brought to bring their best talents to the study and solution of questions of military policy is one of the most important problems to be solved in connection with pending legislation.

"It is believed that in approaching this subject, we should be guided by certain general propositions, viz:

"1. Any scheme adopted for equalizing promotion must not be so radical as to arrest seriously the efficiency of the Service. This principle causes us to reject the idea of a single list made up of officers now in the Service from colonel to second lieutenant. It has likewise led us to recommend the use of only fifty per cent. of the detached officers as a reservoir for equalizing promotion, since the use of the whole of said list might at times result in filling certain grades in the detached list with officers from a single arm, regardless of the requirements of the Service.

"2. The ultimate effect of any scheme adopted must be reasonably discernible by legislators in order that

they may determine the number of officers in the Army as well as the cost of the Military Establishment. We have accordingly rejected the principle of promotion in each grade after a fixed number of years of service, although this plan, like the single list, has many merits.

"3. Whatever plan is adopted should be fixed by Congress and not left to the discretion of the War Department. This is a fundamental proposition resulting from years of experience in combatting special interests which have, from time to time, sought to take advantage of temporary influence within the War Department. This evil has not been confined to any one arm, corps, or department, and can only be prevented by fixing in the law the principle adopted, as was done in providing the 200 extra officers created by the Act of March 3, 1911.

"4. Provision should be made by law whereby officers hereafter commissioned may profit by the experience of those now in the Service resulting from the evils of our present system of promotion in the Army, while providing at the same time for specialization above the grade of lieutenant. This is in harmony with the prevailing practice in civil vocations in which men spend their earlier years in the general practice of a profession and specialize later in life."

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

As noted in the debate on the amendments of the Army Reorganization bill (H.R. 12766) given on page 1053, a final vote of the Senate on this important measure is promised on April 18.

Mr. Lodge on April 7 secured an amendment of Sec. 64, to strike out in line 9 of page 165 the words "of appropriate grade" so as to read:

Sec. 64. Assignment of National Guard to brigades and divisions: For the purpose of maintaining appropriate organization and to assist in instruction and training, the President may assign the National Guard of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia to divisions, brigades and other tactical units, and may detail officers [of appropriate grade] either from the National Guard or the Regular Army to command such units: Provided, That where complete units are organized within a state, territory or the District of Columbia the commanding officers thereof shall not be displaced.

Mr. Lodge made the following explanation of his reason for asking the amendment: "We have in Massachusetts four troops of Cavalry, there are three in Rhode Island, two in Connecticut and one in New Hampshire, making in all ten troops; and they have been described by the War Department, and so treated by the War Department, as the New England regiment of Cavalry. This provision as it stands permits them, as they desire, to be consolidated as one regiment without reference to state lines. That can be done under this clause, and instead of being separate troops they can be consolidated in one regiment; but if you leave in the words 'of appropriate grade' that expression seems to limit the commanding officer of the regiment to a colonel, and it may be that it would be impossible to get a colonel of the Regular Army for that duty. They would like it left open, so that the President, if necessary, could appoint, for instance, a captain-inspector who is now in charge of their drill and evolutions. In other words, they want to smooth the way to being treated as a regiment; and there are no doubt other similar cases."

In the Senate on April 10 Mr. Reed offered a proposed amendment to the Army Reorganization bill (H.R. 12766) and in connection therewith presented a large number of letters received by him from officers of the National Guard of Missouri, urging pay for National Guard officers above rank of captain, a specimen letter following: "Successful administration of a regiment requires more time of colonel and major and staff officers than anyone. I personally declined a major's commission on account of time and expense." Mr. Reed's amendment follows:

Strike out all of Sec. 108 and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Sec. 108. Pay for National Guard Officers.—Commissioned officers on the active list belonging to organizations of the National Guard participating in the apportionment of the annual appropriation for the support of the National Guard shall receive compensation for their services (except during periods of service for which they may become lawfully entitled to the same pay as officers of corresponding grades of the Regular Army) as follows, not to include longevity pay: Captains and officers above the rank of captain, \$500 per year; first lieutenants, \$300 per year; second lieutenants, \$250 per year. Regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall determine the amount and character of service that must be rendered by officers to entitle them to said pay: Provided, That only line officers and officers of the staff corps and departments on duty with organizations of the line shall receive pay."

THE PHILIPPINES IN THE HOUSE.

Chairman Jones, of the House Committee on Insular Affairs, in his committee's favorable report on S. 381, to declare the future political status of the people of the Philippines, calls attention to the fact that the Senate bill is essentially the same as the Jones bill passed by the House in the preceding Congress. The committee approves the bill as passed by the Senate, including the Clarke provision for granting independence in four years. After citing evidences of the ability of the Filipinos to administer their own affairs, Mr. Jones speaks of the great annual expense entailed upon the United States for the maintenance of the Military Establishment in the islands, and closes with the following:

"It must by this time be apparent to all thoughtful people that the determination of the political status of the Philippines cannot longer be wisely, if indeed safely, postponed. The war which is spreading death and ruin over Europe and large portions of Asia has brought the United States face to face with the vital question of preparedness against foreign aggression, and Congress is called upon to make adequate provision for the national defense. The popular demand for the strengthening of the military and naval arms of the Government is both loud and insistent, but before it can be wisely determined to what extent the Army shall be increased and the Navy enlarged it is absolutely essential that those charged with responsibility for the country's safety shall know whether the Philippines are to be given independence or be held as a colony to be fortified and defended. If they are to be included in any scheme of national defense which may be adopted the cost to the American people will be many millions greater than would otherwise be necessary. If, on the other hand, the policy shall be to retain control over them, but, in the event of foreign attack, not to attempt their defense, but to abandon them to their fate, we shall risk inviting the scorn of the world and of standing humiliated in the presence of all mankind. The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of successfully defending territory located in the Eastern Hemisphere, and separated from continental United States by the Pacific Ocean, must be

apparent to the average intelligence, and yet holding and governing them against the consent of their inhabitants increases rather than lessens the obligation to defend them.

"If the United States should unfortunately become involved in war with any first class military and naval Power the Philippines would constitute our most vulnerable point of attack, and therefore it cannot but be apparent that so long as they are held as an American colony they will prove a source of national weakness and a constant menace to our peace and happiness as a people.

"The passage of this bill will mark an epoch in American history. It will carry with it the glad assurance that the American Government will not sanction an imperialistic colonial policy such as would mean the abandonment of the principles upon which it was founded; it will furnish indubitable evidence that the American conscience has not been deadened by the lust of territorial aggrandizement; and it will establish in the hearts and minds of the Filipino people as nothing else could the solemn conviction that the American people steadfastly hold to the creed of the fathers of the Republic and still believe that liberty is the birth-right of man and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

AERONAUTIC MOBILIZATION PLANS.

In a report made to the Naval Consulting Board by Elmer E. Sperry, chairman of the committee on aeronautics, on April 8, Mr. Sperry announces preliminary plans for the mobilization of aeroplanes, aviators and the further development of aviation for the use of the Army and Navy. One of the most important points noted is that an effort is being made, with the aid of the American Society of Aeronautical Engineers, to standardize the whole American aeronautic industry from the military viewpoint, providing for quick changes in engines, propellers, carbureters, tanks and other fittings.

"The immense amount of detail that this involves," says the chairman, "is indicated by the fact that about 160 experts have been mobilized and are working on some seventeen different committees in co-operation with both branches of the Government aerial service. Many of the board look upon this work as of the utmost importance. With Howard E. Coffin there are associated in this standardization work a number of the leading automobile engineers of the United States, who are coming in to aid, especially on the gas motor and its accessories. This organization work has developed an additional fact—that some of the leading engine builders and engineers have started upon a serious campaign of designing and building original types of aeroplane engines. It is expected that the most far-reaching results will follow."

It is pointed out in the report that the whole art of aviation is so new that many lines of development have been under observation. Among these is mentioned the fact that arrangements had been made with the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce whereby any number of naval aviators up to 200 might receive instruction on the internal combustion engine at one time, and in case of an emergency 2,000 must be thus instructed. In co-operation with the Automobile Club of America arrangements have been made for testing aeroplane engines, through which tests "deficiencies in the engines can be developed and corrected without the ofttime disastrous results of trials under service conditions of new engines or engines containing new departures." The development of the compass and of flying at night are also being studied by the aeronautics committee.

Mr. Sperry says the many orders for aeroplane engines placed by the Allies in this country and running into the millions of dollars "leads us to believe that at last this perplexing problem of power for aircraft has arrived at a commercial state, especially in point of reliability on long extended trials." Progress is being made in the development of devices for the detection of the presence of aeroplanes and dirigibles. The committee also is studying "observations under absolute service conditions" of the dropping of bombs from aircraft. Mr. Sperry recommends that "the art of aviation be fostered in this country to the maximum extent. The Government aviation departments," he continues, "should concentrate their attention and bend every energy to training men in the most efficient use of aviation apparatus for the various branches of military service—reconnaissance and scouting, signaling, directing artillery fire, bombardment, etc. Not only should the direct construction of the machines be encouraged, but makers of such devices as are necessary for these various branches of service should be given encouragement and support."

POLITICAL PREPAREDNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The National Guard Association of the United States is an organization which consists of the Adjutants General of the several states and one delegate for every 500 Guardsmen. Its last annual session was held at San Francisco in November, 1915. Among other things arranged for at this meeting, a fund was provided for the use of the executive committee in its endeavors to further the interests of the Organized Militia. The circular letter which was sent to the individuals who were expected to come in on the ante in this state didn't call the fund a lobby fund, but those who received it thought that they knew what it was to be used for. It is because some of the boys who stood for the touch are beginning to have a rather well defined suspicion that their lobbyists in Washington are furthering their own interests and are muttering audibly that I, a Utlander, know things I hadn't oughter. It is not politic to talk too loud about lobbies you are maintaining and what they are doing, because some of our worthy patriots get peeved when it is intimated that they are being influenced by biased testimony, and it is being hinted that a certain timothy and clover bill is reflecting a lot of hot air supplied by a few prominent Militia officers who stop at the Willard when in Washington and "pay their own expenses."

There is just one thing in this world, outside of death and taxes, which we know of as a certainty, and that is that those who are in, want to come back; consequently with a well primed lobby with an organization 129,000 strong, located in excellent strategic points all over the United States, arranges for a flood of letters and telegrams from voters urging, demanding, say, for example, that Section 56 of the Chamberlain bill be killed and the Lee and Cummings amendments adopted, it brings some pressure to bear at the right point. Of

course this *modus operandi* is more effective on some other bodies we might mention than it is on the Senate.

Some of the bulletins which this lobby has sent out to the Guard show a lot of mighty clever head work, and when the heads which framed them are safely landed as "Militia" members of the Army General Staff, a lobby supported by the Government with a political machine consisting of from 500 to 800 men in each Congressional district behind it, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they will remember how they got there.

The Adjutant General of one state told me that with the proposed organization all on the Federal pay rolls and the same method of selecting officers which he now employed he could control the state. That also implies control of state representatives; in the right hands, ultimately the control of the nation.

Give us time and we will have a Guard retired list and pension roll, and give the boys a month's vacation on full pay, whether their employers like or not. If it is political preparedness we need we are certainly on the right track this trip.

UITLANDER.

THE PROGRESS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

(Covering the operations as reported from April 6 to April 13.)

THE WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The fighting about Verdun has developed even greater intensity than in previous weeks and the attack which has been in progress since Feb. 21 made important progress, particularly on the west of the Meuse. Last week we recorded the German success at Malancourt, and following that they stormed and took the village of Haucourt, half a mile southeast of Malancourt and on the south side of Forges Brook. The French had repulsed many assaults against Haucourt and fought stubbornly to the end. Their casualties were heavy, and eleven officers and 531 unwounded men were taken prisoners. The village, fortified in terraces, commanded the valley of Forges Brook. These successes on the left flank of the Bethincourt salient greatly jeopardized the French force still defending Bethincourt, which was successfully evacuated on the night of April 8. In view of the general situation, with the Germans pressing strongly on the front and both flanks, the French earned high praise for succeeding in this most difficult maneuver. They maintained for many weeks at Bethincourt a force sufficient to withstand the strongest of attacks, and yet when the inevitable moment arrived they succeeded in withdrawing without suffering heavy losses in the operation. The Germans captured here only 714 prisoners. The abandonment of the Bethincourt salient effected a retirement on a front of four miles, whose greatest depth is one mile.

In the course of the fighting about Avocourt a French counter-attack took fifty prisoners, but in almost all of the fighting the Germans have kept the offensive. North of Le Mort Homme they pushed past Hill 265 and on a front of 300 yards cut the Bethincourt-Chattancourt highway. In a battle south of Haucourt the Germans captured a French position on Termiten Hill on a front of a mile and a quarter and captured thirty-six officers and 1,231 unwounded men, including numerous recruits of the 1916 class. This advance makes distinct progress toward the key position at Hill 304. Termiten Hill, 2,000 yards in length, lies two-thirds of a mile south of Haucourt and is a continuation of Hill 287. A great battle developed on the Mort Homme-Camieres sector, but although they attacked in great force the German infantry were completely repulsed at first. Later they penetrated the French entrenchments on Hill 295, between Mort Homme and Camieres, and captured 280 officers and men in trenches on a front of 500 yards. The French in this fighting captured 100 men. The German attacks on this front are debouching from Corbeaux Wood, and flame projectors are much used. As this fighting progressed the Germans captured, in addition to the above, one machine gun and 222 more prisoners.

To the east of the Meuse French troops captured German underground works southwest of Fort Douaumont on a front of 500 meters and to a depth of 200 meters. The important ridge, Côte du Poivre, has been subjected to a terrific German bombardment, but the French curtain of fire prevented infantry assaults. South of Douaumont village the French captured 150 meters of a German trench. On the southwestern border of Poivre Ridge the Germans took a ravine with four officers and 184 men. South of Douaumont the Germans, attacking with "flammenwerfer," won a trench, but later lost it in a counter-attack, when the French took 100 prisoners.

Caillette Wood has been the scene of continued fighting, but the Germans still hold their ground in the northern sector and report capturing important flanking positions northwest and west of the village of Vaux. After repulsing various counter-attacks they report capturing in this sector thirty officers, 1,465 men and thirteen guns. Caillette Forest is a triangular shaped wood, each side about one kilometer long. It lies on the southeastern slope of Fort Douaumont heights, which decline southward toward the ravine in which the village of Vaux lies. At the western end of the village is a ravine, in which there is a pond about 400 meters long. The French right wing rests on this pond and runs on an east and west line through the center of Caillette Forest.

A French estimate of the German forces employed at Verdun is of great interest. They assert that in the forty days from Feb. 21 to April 1 the Germans had on the Verdun front from Avocourt to Eparges 239 battalions of infantry, representing a minimum of 1,075 companies of infantry, beside twenty-three battalions of engineers of three companies each, making an aggregate of 1,144 companies fully reinforced, the companies varying from 260 to 280 men. The assaulting army is thus computed at 295,000 infantry and engineers. There have been frequent and heavy reinforcements, and the French believe that nearly 450,000 Germans have been on this firing line, and they estimate the casualties on the firing line at 150,000, with an added 50,000 for losses inflicted by long range fire upon artillery and reserve depots to the rear.

Berlin reports that since the attack on Verdun began the Germans have captured more than 36,000 French.

The Belgians report the usual artillery duels in the region of Dixmude and Steenstraete, and repulsed a small surprise night attack at the latter place. A German patrol captured a Belgian listening post south of St. Georges, but was driven out with a loss of nine killed.

On the British front there have been several all-day

battles about the St. Eloi position, south of Ypres, and the Germans finally conquered several craters defended by Canadian troops. These were positions which the British captured March 27. In later fighting the British won three of the five craters. At Hooge a German raiding party penetrated the British trenches, but were quickly expelled. The German artillery has been active and a mine was sprung against the British positions at the Hohenzollern Redoubt, two miles northwest of Hulluch. The British made a small successful night attack upon a trench near Richebourg l'Avoue, where they killed ten Germans. On the Pilkem-Ypres road the Germans made three night attacks, which had only a temporary success, and they left twenty-five dead in front of the British trenches.

In the region of Roye a strong German reconnaissance was dispersed by the defensive fire before it reached the French entanglements north of Andechy. Near La Boisselle, northeast of Albert, a night sortie by a German detachment resulted in the capture of twenty-nine English prisoners and one machine gun, with no loss.

In Champagne, in the region of Navarin, the French curtain of fire prevented a German attack. For some weeks there has been an intense bombardment of Rheims, where 1,000 shells fell in one day recently.

In the Argonne hard fighting is continuous, although not on a large scale. The French made a surprise attack against a German trench near the St. Hubert highway, and beside inflicting considerable losses returned with twenty prisoners. A French mine was exploded in the region of Vauquois and another south of Four de Paris. A German attack with flame projectors was repulsed. The French batteries have actively bombarded German positions in Cheppy Wood and near Montfaucon. French mines were exploded at La Fille Morte, and at Hill 285 they occupied the crater of a German mine. German works north of La Harazée were damaged by artillery fire.

In Lorraine the French artillery has been very active to the east of Luneville, between the Vezouze River and the Vosges.

In the Vosges, south of Sondernach, on Hilsen ridge, a German detachment captured and destroyed an advance French post. The garrison were all killed, except thirty-one men captured. The French artillery prevented the occupation of the post.

The British captured a Fokker aeroplane and the unwounded pilot. The French brought down three Fokkers, one in an air duel and two by special anti-aircraft guns. One machine was taken intact with its pilot. French aeroplanes were shot down near Damloup and Chateau Salins. Others fell at Loos and in Caillette Forest. In one night French aerial squadrons dropped twenty-seven and twenty-one shells on German stations at Nantillois and Brielleux. They also covered with projectiles the emplacement of a 380 gun, which was firing at long range. Two British aeroplanes were shot down near Ypres, and a German machine fell in the same region.

THE EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The breaking up of ice in the rivers and the thawing of the marshes has made it very difficult for troops to move.

In the northern sector artillery duels continue in the Jacobstadt-Dvinsk region. The Russians developed a concentric fire against enemy works at Illoukst, near Dvinsk, and in the same sector by the explosion of four mines destroyed a blockhouse and trenches.

The German batteries have been very active in the region of Postawy and Lakes Miadziol and Narocz. In Galicia an Austrian attack was checked east of Padgacie, on the Middle Strypa. At another point in this sector the Russians report the capture of an Austrian trench and a few prisoners.

Aircraft have been active. Southwest of Dvinsk a Russian aviator brought down a German dirigible, and a Russian aircraft of the Mourometz type threw many bombs on German camps below Riga. Four German naval planes attacked the Russian aerodrome at Pappensholm, on Oesel Island, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and forced down two out of four Russian planes which rose in defense. Twenty bombs were dropped. German aircraft bombed Orginski Canal and Remerskof and Dvinsk railway stations.

THE SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the mountain regions there has been artillery fighting, especially from Garda to Upper Astico, and in the Sugana valley, near Brenta, in the zone of the Larganza torrent, an Austrian attack was repulsed, as was another in the Carnia region near Val Grande. The Italian success in the Upper Rienz at Rauchkofel a week ago has been reversed. The Austrians recaptured the position and took three officers and 150 men. Between the Adige and Sugana valleys the Austrians have opened fire with new and very powerful batteries. Italian infantry took by assault a line of trenches and redoubts along the southern slopes of Monte Paris and Cima d'Oro, on the rocks of Monte Sperone. Twenty prisoners were taken. This is in the Ledro Valley, about three miles west of Riva. The Austrians say they recaptured the position.

Along the Isonzo there has been intense artillery activity on the heights northwest of Gorizia. South of Mrzliwa the Austro-Hungarians captured an Italian position and took forty-three prisoners and one machine gun. A counter-attack enabled the Italians to capture 131 prisoners and a machine gun. Close fighting with heavy bombs and bayonets continues in this sector.

In the Geobna sector an Austrian advance post was surrounded and captured.

On the Carso Plateau a week ago we recorded an Italian success east of Selz. Since then the Austrians have completely recaptured the position and repulsed counter-attacks.

Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes attacked the railway stations at Caserza and San Giorgio di Nogaro with some success, but lost three of their machines. An Italian dirigible successfully attacked Austrian fortified positions at Riva, at the northern extremity of Lake Garda. An Italian aeroplane forced to land near Lucinico was destroyed by Austrian shell fire.

THE BALKAN THEATER OF WAR.

Along the Gievgeli-Doiran front the artillery has been less active, although the French trenches are occasionally bombarded by the German batteries. Frequent skirmishes occur between French and German cavalry patrols.

The Germans have captured Dova Tepe, a fortified height of 272 meters a few miles east of Lake Doiran and just south of the junction of the Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek frontiers.

The Germans and Bulgarians, to prevent an attack upon their left flank through Bulgaria, are strongly fortifying their lines along the Melnik-Nevrokop front, in the sector of Petric. There is said to be a strong German concentration of men and guns at Petric.

Russia has canceled all permits for exports to Rumania,

and Italy is said to be disturbed by the increased traffic between the Balkan state and Germany.

In Africa General Smuts reports a victory by mounted troops under General Vanderventer, who successfully surprised a German force with machine guns in a mountain stronghold in the Arusha region. The prisoners numbered seventeen Europeans and 404 native soldiers. The Portuguese have made their first effort in the war by occupying Kionga, on the border of German East Africa.

In Armenia the Russian advance has progressed along the Black Sea coast to the Karadere River, where a Turkish attack was repulsed. This is 15½ miles east of the Turkish port at Trebizond. In some outpost fighting the Turks captured sixty Russians. Reports tell of an effective raid on Russian coast positions by the Turkish cruiser Midullu (formerly the Breslau). In addition to shelling various posts along shore, she sank two Russian steamers loaded with munitions and had a running fight with a Russian squadron. In the interior the Russian columns are approaching Diarbekr through the region of the Goinuko Valley, and near Bidis they have repulsed several Turkish attacks. Heavy Turkish reinforcements are reported to be concentrating at Erzingan.

Mesopotamia has furnished news of important battles. The Tigris corps commanded by Lieutenant General Goringe, which captured a week ago the Turkish entrenched position at Umm-el-Henna, pushed forward the saps until within 100 yards of the enemy trenches, when the 13th Division rushed both the first and second lines. With the help of a concentrated artillery fire the third line was captured, and the same division subsequently took the fourth and fifth lines. In this position the Turkish front line trenches were nine feet deep and the whole position was 2,500 yards in depth. The right flank rested on the river and the left flank on Suwaichi marsh. Aeroplane reconnaissance reported the Turks in strong force at Felahie and Sannayyat, positions 6,000 and 12,000 yards from the trenches at Umm-el-Henna. The 3d Division, under General Keary, captured some trenches opposite the Felahie position and repulsed a strong counter-attack by infantry and cavalry supported by artillery. In an attack beginning at 8 p.m. General Goringe captured Felahie, taking several lines of deep trenches. The northern flank here rested on the Hawekieh swamps and the southern flank on the Tigris River.

Following the enthusiastic reports of victory in this field came later news from both Turkish and British sources which makes the battle look much like the Ctesiphon "victory" of last year. It seems that at Felahie after a partial success the British suffered a very heavy repulse when they endeavored to develop the main assault. The Turks say the British casualties reached 3,000 killed and that under a counter-attack and heavy artillery fire they were compelled to fall back two kilometers, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded.

General Lake reports that a British assault on April 9 at Sannayyat failed. This position extends about two miles on either side of the Tigris, the left flank resting on the Suweike marsh and the right flank on the nameless marsh stretching twelve miles between Orak and Essinn.

NAVAL NOTES OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The sinking of the Russian hospital ship Portugal without warning by a German submarine in the Black Sea on March 30, 1916, is officially announced by the Russian government. The official statement also says that the Portugal was lying off Eastern Anatolia, having been sent there to receive wounded, and two torpedoes were fired. The second torpedo hit the engine room of the vessel and she sank in less than a minute. Eleven out of twenty-six Sisters of Charity were saved by boats which accompanied the Portugal. The missing include Count Tatistcheff, delegate of the Red Cross; Dr. Pankricheff Tikhmeneva, Baroness Meyerendorff, Sister Superior of the Sisters of Charity; fourteen Sisters of Charity, fifty Russian members of the crew and Red Cross and twenty-nine men of the French crew. There were 273 persons aboard the Portugal, of whom 158 were saved. The Turkish government had recognized the Portugal as a hospital ship. She was painted with the prescribed colors. The attack was made in broad daylight. The submarine steered around the ship and fired point blank. Emperor Nicholas sent a telegram to the chief of the Red Cross service April 5, in which he expressed profound indignation over the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal, and declared that "the whole world should hear of this outrage."

The sinking of a German submarine and the capture of her crew on April 5, 1916, was announced April 6 by the French Ministry of Marine. A combined squadron of French and British warships participated.

A French submarine has sunk an Austrian transport in the Adriatic, according to an official French statement at Paris on April 8.

The following official statement was issued at London on April 8: "A statement has appeared in a Dutch newspaper to the effect that a captain of a Dutch mail boat has confirmed by oath that he saw captured German submarines on the Thames under command of British officers. This is a sheer invention."

The total net tonnage of blacklisted neutral shipping on the latest Allied list for April 1, 1916, reaches 115,000, as against 80,000 on the previous list. The present issue represents the fourth list, which cancels all previous issues. While exemptions prevent the total withdrawal of this tonnage from allied trade, enough has been withdrawn to form a serious factor in the existing shortage of tonnage. Figures in the returns, which include only courts in the United Kingdom up to the end of March, show that condemned cargoes brought a total of \$2,428,375, while proceeds from cargoes of freight uncondemned and still awaiting adjudication and release represent a total of \$10,561,335. Much of this, according to the returns, represents perishable cargoes, which had to be sold, and therefore a large proportion of this sum may yet reach the original owners. It is expected that the figures in the returns may show a considerable increase when reports are received from colonial prize courts, especially those from Alexandria, where many German ships have been condemned. There is not the remotest possibility, however, that the grand total will reach the estimate of \$150,000,000.

According to the report of the Dutch Shipping Council, entrusted by the Netherlands government with the official investigation into the destruction of the Dutch steamers Palembang and Tubantia, torpedoes were responsible for their sinking. The report which was made public April 12, 1916, is simultaneous with an inquiry started by Spain into the torpedoing of a Spanish steamship in the Bay of Biscay with the loss of four lives. Count Romanones, Premier at Madrid, has in-

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structed the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin to request facts. "We are confronted with such an utterly absurd act that I am loath to believe it until a thorough inquiry has been made," said the Premier on April 12. The report of the Dutch Shipping Council states that the Palembang struck a drifting mine, but was undamaged. She was sunk, however, by a torpedo fired at close range. The possibility is offered that the torpedo was intended for a British destroyer that was near at hand. In the matter of the Tubantia the council asserts that pieces of metal found in that vessel were fragments of a German Schwartzkopf torpedo. There was no doubt that the missile was intended for the Tubantia, inasmuch as no other ship was in sight.

Forty-two Danish ships, valued at 11,000,000 kroner (\$2,750,000), the cargoes of which were valued at 20,000,000 kroner (\$5,000,000), have been destroyed by submarines and mines during the war, according to a statement issued at Copenhagen April 13. Eighty-seven men have been killed. Danish ships valued at 2,000,000 kroner (\$500,000) have been torpedoed since the beginning of the new submarine warfare, the statement says.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Baltimore will stop at Norfolk, en route from Pensacola to Portsmouth, N.H.

The Mars will leave Hampton Roads for the West coast, via the Panama Canal, about April 17.

The Tucker and the L-1 have been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, as soon as practicable after delivery.

The Porter has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Philadelphia, as soon as practicable after delivery.

The following was the total degree of completion on April 1, 1916, of vessels under construction for the U.S. Navy: Battleships—Nevada, delivered March 11, 1916; Oklahoma, 99.8; Pennsylvania, 98.8; Arizona, 87.6; New Mexico, 24.0; Mississippi, 41.5; Idaho, 57.5; Tennessee and California, 0.0. Destroyers—Tucker, 97.0; Porter, 94.9; Wainwright, 99.5; Sampson, 82.6; Rowan, 78.4; Davis, 76.5; Allen, 74.2; Wilkes, 58.9; Shaw, 28.2; 69, 70, 71, 72 and 73, 0.0; 74, 4.1. Fuel Ships—Maumee (2), 99.7; Cuyama, 43.4. Miscellaneous—Supply Ship No. 1, 53.0; Henderson (Transport No. 1), 54.0. Submarines—G-2 (1), 92.0; G-3 (1), 89.5; L-1, 99.7; L-2, 98.9; L-3, 98.9; L-4, 98.9; L-5, 85.6; L-6, 81.1; L-7, 79.0; M-1, 96.0; L-8, 79.7; L-9, 93.3; L-10, 92.4; L-11, 88.5; Schley, 3.8; N-1, 54.7; N-2, 54.7; N-3, 54.7; N-4, 62.4; N-5, 61.4; N-6, 60.2; N-7, 57.5; O-1, 0.2; O-3, 0.4; O-5, 0.6; O-7, 0.8; O-9 and O-10, 0.0; O-11, 7.1; O-12, 7.1; O-13, 6.8; O-14, 5.1; O-15, 5.0; O-16, 4.9. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed New York yard. (2) Vessel left Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 25, 1916, for New York for installation of engines.

Naval ceremonies incident to the transfer of the bodies of thirty-one Spanish sailors of Admiral Cervera's fleet who died while prisoners of war in 1898 and were buried on Seavey's Island, N.H., took place at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., April 12. Following the funeral procession, in which U.S. marines and bluejackets participated, the bodies were officially turned over to the Spanish Military Attaché, Col. Nicholas Urculla, by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, U.S.N., representing the Navy Department, and a service then was read by the Rev. Denis J. O'Brien, of South Berwick, Me., the services concluding with three volleys from the marine battalion and the sounding of taps. The procession marched to the Naval Hospital and thence to the pier, where the Spanish gunboat Almirante Lobo was tied up. Sailors from the U.S.S. Washington acted as pallbearers. Rear Admiral Knight delivered an address transferring the bodies to the Spanish government, and Captain Urculla accepted them in behalf of the Spanish government.

The Navy Department has received a report from the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet that the U.S.S. Michigan and the U.S.S. South Carolina suffered slight damage as a result of a collision during maneuvers on April 12. No injury to personnel resulted. There was no serious injury to either ship. Detailed information will be received by the Department upon the arrival of the ships at their home yards.

A Masonic service was held on board the flagship U.S.S. Wyoming, flagship of Admiral Fletcher, of the Atlantic Fleet, at Guantanamo Bay, April 2, conducted by Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U.S.N., who for nearly twenty years has been a life member of Naval Lodge No. 4, F.A.M., of Washington, D.C. About three hundred members of the Masonic order from the different ships of the fleet were present, every rank from captain to seaman being represented. Chaplain Cassard preached on the vital teachings of Masonry, taking as a text the seventh verse of the sixth chapter of the first book of Kings. Upon the conclusion of the service the Masons on board Chaplain Cassard's own ship presented him with the emblem of the Order of Masons in cast brass, the workmanship of men on board the Wyoming. So far as known, this is the first service of the kind ever held in the Atlantic Fleet, and from the success which attended this initial service it is expected that it will now become an annual affair, at least so long as Masons may be found among the chaplains of the fleet. Acting Chaplain Behrens, of the Texas, is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. On the night of April 4, in response to an invitation from the two lodges in Guantanamo City, the Masons of the fleet, to the number of two hundred and twenty-five, went to that city by chartered train, to attend a large reception. They were met at the station by delegations from both lodges and conducted first to Reconciliation Lodge, and later, to Hu-

milidad Lodge. At each Lodge cordial and fraternal addresses of welcome were delivered, to which, in each case, Chaplain Cassard responded on behalf of the visitors from the fleet, speaking first in Spanish and later in English. After the visit to the Lodges the visitors were conducted to the leading hotel of the city, where elaborate refreshments were served. The Masons from the fleet returned to their ships at a late hour, deeply appreciative of the fraternal courtesy of their Cuban fellow-Masons, and are already discussing plans for a return party next year when the fleet again comes to Guantanamo.

FORT BAYARD.

Fort Bayard, N.M., April 10, 1916.

Mrs. Brooks and her two sons, who have been visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Bushnell, will return to Santa Fe next week. Captains Richardson and Fletcher spent the week-end in El Paso. Mrs. Alexander Cooper gave a very pretty birthday dinner for her husband, Captain Cooper, on Saturday.

Mrs. Lloyd had tea on Tuesday for a number of the younger set. Miss Griswell, of Hartford, Conn., Miss Lyda Murry and Mr. Harry Murry all motored out from Silver City, and Cadets Kehoe and Lloyd, from the post, were there. Mrs. Gambrell leaves next Friday for her home in Fort Logan, Colo., after spending two months at the Woman's Infirmary here. Mrs. John Fletcher entertained the Bridge Club on Wednesday.

Lieutenant Rudd has gone back to duty and has been transferred to the 8th Cavalry, stationed in El Paso.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth Navy Yard, N.H., April 11, 1916.

The Spanish transport Almirante Lobo, which is to take to Spain the remains of the Spanish prisoners who died at this yard during the Spanish-American War, arrived to-day, Capt. Luis Suñez Y Carpeña commanding. Rear Admiral Knight, U.S.N., representing the Navy Department, and Col. Nicholas Urculla, military attaché at the Spanish Embassy at Washington, arrived this afternoon.

Capt. John A. Hughes, U.S.M.C., for three years in command at the marine barracks, has been detached to command the marine battalion of the U.S.S. Kansas. His successor will be Capt. James E. McHuey, from the marine barracks at San Diego, Cal. Paymr. G. M. Adey, U.S.N., head of the accounting department, has returned from a month's leave.

The Dubuque, San Francisco and Baltimore, of the mine-laying division, are due here about April 15. The Montana is expected about May 1 for extensive repairs, and the industrial department expects a busy season with all these ships at the yard. There is about a month's work on the ships of the mine-laying division.

Douglas, the little son of Ensign Walter D. Snyder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Snyder observed the third anniversary of his birth Thursday afternoon at the home of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Sherburne, in Portsmouth, and entertained a number of little folks. Various pastimes were arranged to please the children. A birthday repast proved a pleasing incident. The table was adorned with Easter favors and fancy wafers, ice-cream and cocoa being served.

Surg. F. M. Furlong, U.S.N., has arrived at the naval hospital to succeed Surg. B. L. Wright, U.S.N., detached. Surgeon Wright goes to the U.S.S. Delaware.

Capt. W. L. Howard, U.S.N., commandant, has directed that the Spanish flags which have been used in decorating the graves of the Spanish prisoners on each Memorial Day be sent to Washington, where they will be turned over to the Spanish government.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., April 11, 1916.

P.A. Surg. Montgomery E. Higgins had dinner at the country club Saturday for P.A. Surg. and Mrs. George C. Rhoades and Miss Dorothy Pickrell; Lieut. and Mrs. S. W. Bogan had dinner for Misses Caroline Boykins, Lucy Tait, Messrs. C. Wood and J. K. Waterman.

Capt. and Mrs. Herman O. Stickney had a charming tea-dance Saturday on the Vermont, which was attractively decorated with flags, bunting and spring flowers. Music was furnished by the ship's band. Capt. and Mrs. Stickney, assisted by Mrs. Chauncey Shackford, Misses Annie and Carrie Voight and Miss Eloise W. Hinton, of Petersburg, Va., received the guests.

Commodore and Mrs. Charles M. Fahs are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Philip E. Yeatman, Boiesevain avenue. Capt. E. E. Hayden is spending a short time in Washington. Mrs. S. W. Bogan left Monday to be the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Clarke, Scranton, Pa., for two weeks; later she will go to Philadelphia to join her husband, Lieutenant Bogan, attached to the New Hampshire. Mrs. V. V. Woodward has returned from a week-end visit in Richmond, Va. Miss Eloise W. Hinton, of Petersburg, Va., is the guest of Mrs. A. G. Milhade and Capt. and Mrs. H. O. Stickney. Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig, guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnston, New York, has returned to her home in Norfolk. Mrs. Robert Reed, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. D. M. Wood.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Harry G. Knox had dinner at the country club Saturday for Paymr. and Mrs. S. E. Barber, Paymr. and Mrs. D. B. Wainwright, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, Mrs. F. M. Perkins and Lieut. M. F. Dracmel.

An exhibition of feats of endurance and strength was held Saturday morning on the New Hampshire by F. B. Franks. A voluntary contribution was made by the men for the benefit of the mother of C. E. Davis, ordinary seaman, of the New Hampshire, who was shot to death in Norfolk last Wednesday.

Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman and Lieut. H. M. Kieffer, U.S.S. Parker, have been on leave in Washington. Mrs. Gill Wylie and Mrs. Jack Gardner are guests of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter McLean at their home in the yard, to be with their mother, Mrs. Donald McLean, who is ill. Lieut. M. F. Dracmel had dinner on the Vermont Wednesday, followed by a party at the Colonial theater, Norfolk.

Mrs. F. William Halsey, of Annapolis, has been spending a few days with relatives in Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West have returned from Washington, accompanied by their mother, Mrs. Duvall. Paymr. and Mrs. S. Earl Barber had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh W. Davis, Mrs. White Howard, of Charlottesville, Va., and Mr. Harold Hathaway. Mrs. Henry E. Jenkins and baby left last evening to be the guests of Mrs. Jenkins's parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. James D. Gatewood, in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Chauncey Shackford and little son will leave Friday for New York to join Lieutenant Commander Shackford.

GREAT LAKES NAVAL TRAINING STATION.

Great Lakes, Ill., April 10, 1916.

P.A. Surg. J. P. Haynes, U.S.N., has been detached from duty at this station and has been ordered to report for duty aboard the receiving ship at Philadelphia. It was with deep regret that the many friends of Dr. and Mrs. Haynes bade them good-bye. P.A. Surg. C. H. Dragoo, U.S.N., has reported for duty.

The civilian rifle club of this station is given lectures each day in the use of the rifle and how to get the best results on the range. Practical drills are also given in the handling of the rifle, aiming and dotter practice. Ensign Raymond Asserson, U.S.N., has been placed in full charge of the development

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of this organization. Much interest is being shown by all the members.

Since the course of the recruit's training has been shortened from six to two months, night as well as day school has been ordered. The recruit is now kept busy from five in the morning until nine at night. A draft of 190 men was sent on April 5 to the U.S.S. Connecticut at Philadelphia, to be later transferred to the U.S.S. Oklahoma; and on April 6 a draft of 380 men was sent to the U.S.S. Vermont at Norfolk, to be later transferred to the U.S.S. Pennsylvania.

Comdr. W. A. Moffett, U.S.N., commandant, has gone to Washington for several days as the special guest of the Navy League of Chicago. While there he will make a speech at one of the League's meetings on the training of the recruit at the Great Lakes Station.

The golf course is now in good shape. A few changes in position of holes have been made, and each hole instead of being called a number is given the name of a college or university with the designating pennant flying. Hole number one is called Annapolis; two, West Point; three, Yale; four, Harvard; five, Illinois; six, Michigan; seven, Culver; eight, Wisconsin; nine, Vassar. There are several tournaments planned for the near future.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 5, 1916.

A merry party of twenty-five motored from Vallejo to Coronado, three miles distant, last Wednesday evening, taking supper along and dancing until a late hour. The affair was arranged by Mrs. F. D. Karns and Mrs. R. E. Pope.

Miss Priscilla Ellicott was a luncheon hostess Friday in honor of Mrs. Leo Sahn, while the fact that it was her own birthday added to the pleasure of the occasion. Other guests were Misses Katherine Pennell, of Berkeley, Gladys Bowen, of San Francisco, Dorothy Hiller, Helen Rogers, of Oakland, Dorothy Bennett, Marion Payne, Mary Pegram and Mabel Updegraff. Mrs. Milton Updegraff chaperoned the dinner for young people given aboard the South Dakota last week. Present: Misses Mary Gorgas, Dorothy Bennett and Mabel Updegraff, Lieuts. E. H. Talbot, Ole Hagen and Carroll Graves.

Several ladies from here went to San Francisco March 30 to attend the luncheon in honor of Mrs. C. F. Pond, wife of Rear Admiral Pond, given by the California Chapter of Peace Preparedness of the Woman's Section of the Navy League. Over 100 guests were present and addresses were made by Col. R. M. Thompson, founder of the Navy League; Dr. James Bullitt, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California; President Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Stanford University; Rev. F. W. Clappett and Miss Lois Fuller. Mrs. E. H. Molby is visiting here as the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Reed, jr. Miss Dorothy Bennett is visiting at Menlo Park for a few days. Miss Rhoda Fullam, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Fullam, has arrived from Coronado on a short visit to San Francisco.

Lieut. J. W. O'Brien reported Monday for duty in connection with the radio expedition, to leave for Alaska on the Saturn about May 10. Mrs. Schuyler F. Heim, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McCudden, in Vallejo, since the departure of Lieutenant Heim for the East coast, left this week for New York to join him. Paymr. J. J. Luchinger, jr., who has been visiting his parents, Senator and Mrs. Luchinger, in Vallejo, for ten days, has left for the East to rejoin his ship, the Brooklyn.

Mrs. F. D. Karns was a bridge hostess this week for Mesdames Jonathan Brooks, Emily Cutts, R. E. Pope, Milton Updegraff, F. T. Arms, P. E. Chamberlin, T. J. J. See and I. K. Seymour, Mesdames See and Brooks winning the prizes. Gen. W. M. Wallace, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., spent two days here last week as the guest of his cousins, Mrs. I. K. Seymour and Mrs. Karns. Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmay have left for Bremerton on a three weeks' visit to the latter's son-in-law and daughter, P.A. Surg. and Mrs. Robert E. Hoyt. Capt. and Mrs. Frank M. Bennett gave a dinner last night for Naval Constr. and Mrs. Hilliard, Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Civil Engr. G. A. McKay, Capt. and Mrs. Small, Mrs. Crofton, of San Francisco, and Naval Constr. W. B. Fogarty. Miss Dorothy Bennett is visiting at Menlo Park, a guest of the convent from which she graduated a year or two ago.

The cruiser South Dakota, Comdr. C. M. Tozer commanding, left Mare Island Saturday after two months' repairs. She goes to Bremerton to rejoin the Pacific Reserve Fleet, Bremerton now being her home yard. The destroyer Farragut left this week for the South.

Requisitions for material for the building ways for battleship 44, the California, have been sent out by Mare Island and delivery is expected within a few weeks. The oil tanker Cuyama is to be launched June 17 and as soon as she leaves the ways they will be wrecked and the battleship building slip, much wider and longer than the present ways, will be erected. The first shipment of material for the California arrived this week—eleven stock plates, to be used in the event of anything going wrong with the cut ones. Each plate weighs five tons.

A board consisting of Lieuts. Leo Sahn, Charles M. Yates and D. J. Callaghan has been appointed to investigate the cause for the breaking of a crank shaft of the Marblehead. Officers of the ship asked for this repair job, but an investigation showed that the break appeared to be due to somebody's negligence.

Mare Island has been awarded the contract for the repairs to the quarantine ship Argonaut, as well as that for the cleaning and docking of the dredges Sacramento and San Joaquin. The colliers Proteus and Nereus, which left Mare Island some two months ago for the Philippines, have left there on their return trip and will stop here before proceeding on to the East coast. The destroyer Preble is expected this week for overhaul before rejoining the flotilla at San Diego. All work on the Hull, Hopkins and Truxtun is to be completed so that the vessels can leave here by April 25 for Southern waters.

Capt. F. M. Bennett, yard commandant, yesterday sent Comdr. F. D. Karns, formerly of this yard but now commanding officer of the Prometheus, a letter of congratulation on the excellent time of twenty-five days which he had made in the trip from California City, Cal., to New York with the oil tanker Maumee in tow. This was the longest tow made since the famous trip of the Saturn, on which Captain Bennett was then the executive, to the Philippines, towing the floating drydock Dewey, and before the Prometheus and Maumee left Mare Island it was figured that sixty days would be required for the trip. To-day a wire replying to Captain Bennett's telegram was received, in which Commander Karns declared that the credit "for the great success of the trip was due to the efficiency of the Mare Island Yard in supplying the towing gear."

Progress-thermometers have been installed at the yard and show the rate at which work is being pushed ahead on the oil tankers and supply ship at Philadelphia, Boston and Mare Island. At the present time this yard's Cuyama is thirty per cent. completed, although work was started only three

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months ago; the Henderson is forty-nine per cent. completed at Philadelphia, after nine months' work, while supply ship No. 1 is forty-five per cent. completed at Boston, also after nine months' work.

THE NAVY.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate April 7, 1916.

Promotions in the Navy.

Ensign Howard A. Flanagan to be a lieutenant (junior grade) March 7, 1915.
Ensign Otto M. Forster to be a lieutenant (junior grade) June 8, 1915.
Chauncey R. Murray, Pa., to be an assistant paymaster April 6, 1916.
Btms. Benjamin F. Singles and Frank G. Mehling to be chief boatswains Dec. 21, 1915.
Gun. Joseph Chamberlain to be a chief gunner Dec. 21, 1915.
Machs. Stephen H. Badgett and Jonathan H. Warman to be chief machinists Dec. 30, 1915.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 10, 1916.

Promotions and Appointments in the Navy.

Ensigns Howard A. Flanagan and Otto M. Forster to be lieutenants (junior grade).
Chauncey R. Murray to be an assistant paymaster.
Btms. Benjamin F. Singles and Frank G. Mehling to be chief boatswains.
Gunner Joseph Chamberlain to be a chief gunner.
Machs. Stephen H. Badgett and Jonathan H. Warman to be chief machinists.
John F. Huddleston to be an assistant paymaster.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given in the same vessels in the complete table appearing elsewhere in this issue:
Birmingham, arrived April 11 at the North River, New York city.
Chester, arrived April 11 at the Boston Yard.
Monaghan, sailed April 11 from the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Panther, sailed April 11 from the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., for the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.
Charleston, sailed April 12 from San Francisco, Cal., for San Pedro, Cal.
Chicago, sailed April 12 from Boston, Mass., for the Philadelphia Yard.
Hancock, sailed April 12 from Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, Mexico.
Iris, sailed April 11 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., via San Pedro, Cal.
Jason, sailed April 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the Norfolk Yard.
Kanawha, arrived April 12 at Newport, R.I.
Neptune, arrived April 12 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Nereus, sailed April 12 from Nagasaki, Japan, for Olongapo, P.I.
New Hampshire, arrived April 11 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Wheeling, arrived April 11 at Progreso, Mexico.
Paul Jones, Perry, Whipple and Stewart, arrived April 11 at San Pedro, Cal.
Hector, sailed April 13 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Newport, R.I.
Jenkins and Fanning, arrived April 13 at the Norfolk Yard.
Charleston, arrived at San Pedro April 13.
Orion, arrived at Hampton Roads April 13.
Jacob Jones, sailed from Key West for Pensacola April 13.
Balch and Aylwin, arrived at New York April 13.
Nicholson, arrived at Philadelphia April 13.
Cushing, O'Brien, Patterson and Warrington, arrived at Boston April 14.
Florida and Uncas, arrived at Hampton Roads April 14.
San Francisco and Baltimore, arrived at Norfolk April 14.
Drayton, arrived at Philadelphia April 14.
Delaware, arrived at Hampton Roads April 14.
Vermont, sailed from Norfolk for cruise April 14.
Wadsworth, McDougal, Cassin and Cummings, arrived April 13 at the New York Yard.

G.O. 189, FEB. 8, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Announces the award of medal of honor to Eugene P. Smith, chief water tender, U.S. Navy, and a gratuity of \$100 for extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession following

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UNIFORMS

CIVILIAN CLOTHING

ing the explosion on board the U.S.S. Decatur Sept. 9, 1915, as heretofore noted in our columns.

G.O. 192, FEB. 24, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

1. The department has decided that destroyers Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive, are no longer serviceable for duty with the fleet, and these vessels are therefore hereby classed as coast torpedo vessels.
2. Destroyers Nos. 1 to 16 comprise the following vessels: Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Decatur, Hopkins, Hull, Lawrence, Macdonough, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, Truxtun, Whipple and Worden.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, Secretary of the Navy.

G.O. 190, FEB. 8, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

Gives instructions as to submergence tests of submarines.

G.O. 193, MARCH 4, 1916, NAVY DEPT.

This order relates to volunteer naval training.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 6.—Capt. R. O. Smith detached supervisor, New York Harbor; to commandant, Naval Station, Guam, via May transport.
Capt. J. W. Oman detached command Georgia; to supervisor of Harbor of New York, N.Y.
Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Landenberger detached Louisiana April 15, 1916; to Florida.
Lieut. J. N. Ferguson detached aid on staff of commander, Cruiser Squadron; to temporary duty Alabama.
Lieut. (J.G.) M. S. Tisdale detached Neptune; to temporary duty receiving ship at Norfolk, connection crew for Pennsylvania and duty on board when commissioned.
Ensign A. W. Loder detached Rhode Island; to Prairie.
Ensigns N. W. Hibbs and O. H. Ritchie detached New Orleans; to Colorado.
Btms. B. E. Rigg detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Chicago.
Gun. E. J. McCluen detached Prometheus; to temporary duty receiving ship at New York.
Mach. J. J. Oettinger detached receiving ship at Boston, Mass.; to Chicago.
Chief Carp. E. L. Kempton detached West Virginia; to Rainbow.

Carp. H. R. Newby detached receiving ship at San Francisco, Cal.; to West Virginia.
Pay Clerk F. R. Tuck detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to leave of absence two months.
Act. Pay Clerk S. V. Dunham detached receiving ship at Puget Sound, Wash.; to Saratoga.

APRIL 7.—Capt. W. J. Maxwell detached Naval Station, Guam; to home and wait orders.
Lieut. S. C. Loomis detached West Virginia; to Colorado as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. Macgillivray Milne detached Birmingham; to Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.
Lieut. (J.G.) E. P. Nickinson detached Prairie; to aid on staff commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.
Lieut. (J.G.) G. A. Rood detached works of New London Ship and Engine Building Co., Groton, Conn.; to connection fitting out L-1 and duty in command when commissioned.
P.A. Surg. W. J. Zalesky detached Saratoga; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Wilson, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to San Diego.
Asst. Surg. F. M. Harrison, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 12; to Oregon.
Asst. Surg. E. A. M. Gendreau, M.R.C., detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C., April 12; to Saratoga.
Chief Btms. E. K. R. Clausen detached Sonoma; to Maine.
Btms. Daniel Dowling detached navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., May 1, 1916; to Sonoma.

Chief Gun. Stanley Danielak detached Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y.; to connection fitting out Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Chap. Mach. C. J. Collins to navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
APRIL 8.—Comdr. J. M. Luby detached commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. W. K. Wortman detached command Parker; to connection fitting out Porter and in command when commissioned.
Lieut. W. D. Greetham detached connection fitting out Porter; to command Parker.

Lieut. (J.G.) C. C. Windsor detached Radio Station, Sayville, L.I., N.Y.; to Naval Station, Hawaii.
Lieut. (J.G.) C. P. Page, retired, placed on retired list of officers of the Navy in conformity with Provisions of Section 1453, R.S., April 3, 1916; to home.

Lieut. (J.G.) W. H. O'Brien to command Alaskan Radio Expedition, 1916, and Saturn.

Lieut. (J.G.) P. J. Peyton detached Radio Station, Miami, Fla.; to Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Surg. A. E. Peck detached Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Naval Station, Guam, via May transport.

Surg. Ammen Farenholt detached Oregon; to Navy Recruiting Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Chief Gun. G. D. Stillson resignation accepted April 10, 1916.

Gun. James Munroe, retired, transferred to the retired list in conformity with provisions of Sec. 1453, R.S., April 3, 1916; to home.

Mach. Stephen Koslow, retired, transferred to the retired list April 3, 1916, in conformity with provisions of Sec. 1453, R.S.

APRIL 9 (SUNDAY).—No orders.

APRIL 10.—Lieut. R. B. Coffey detached aid on staff of commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet; to Rhode Island as navigator.

Chap. G. E. T. Stevenson detached Colorado; to West Virginia.

Btms. T. M. Buck and Gun. Alexander Anderson to temporary duty receiving ship at Boston, Mass.

Chief Mach. John Bryce detached Hartford May 1, 1916; to Celtic.

Chief Mach. L. T. Cooper detached Celtic; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 11.—Ensign J. T. Mathews detached Baltimore; to radio censor, Miami, Fla.

Surg. L. W. Bishop detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to Texas.

Surg. W. S. Pugh, jr., detached navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to receiving ship at New York, N.Y.

Surg. Allen Stuart detached Navy Recruiting Station, Lowell, Mass.; to Navy Recruiting Station, Providence, R.I.

Surg. J. B. Dennis detached Texas; to Naval Dispensary, Washington, D.C.

Asst. Surg. John Harper detached Naval Medical School, Washington, D.C.; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Btms. William Martin to Charleston.

Gun. A. J. Holton temporary duty on Saturn, connection Alaskan Radio Expedition of 1916.

Mach. W. D. Dadd detached Buffalo; to Maryland.

APRIL 12.—Lieut. H. G. Fuller detached Birmingham; to Maine.

Lieut. (J.G.) G. D. Murray detached works Gallaudet Aeroplane Company, Norwich, Conn.; to naval inspector of aeronautical material at Boston, Mass., with additional duty at Norwich, Conn.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. M. Cohen detached receiving ship at New York, N.Y.; to assistant to publicity officer, New York.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. T. Bidwell detached Rhode Island to Birmingham.

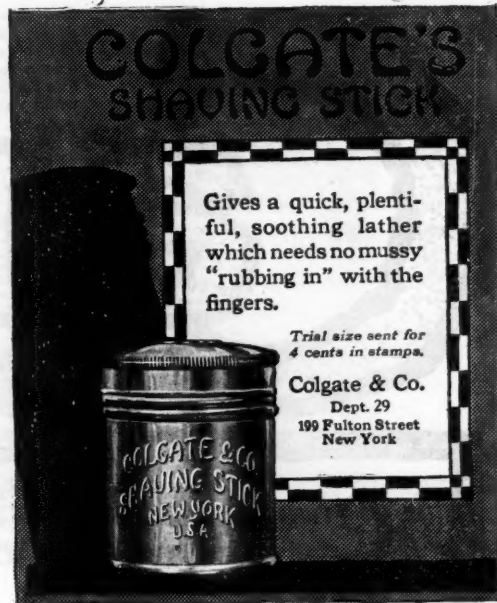
Ensign E. C. Sweeney to Maine.

Ensign Thomas Shine detached Prometheus; to Arkansas.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 12.—Capt. P. E. Chamberlin detached Marine Barracks, Mare Island; to command Naval Prison, Mare Island.
Capt. Giles Bishop, jr., detached Marine Barracks, Philadelphia; to command marine detachment, New York.

First Lieut. P. H. Torrey detached New York; to Marine Barracks, Norfolk.



Second Lieut. G. W. Van Hoose detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Utah.
Second Lieut. H. C. Pierce detached Utah; to command Marine Barracks, Indian Head, Md.

ORDERS 11, MARCH 20, 1916, U.S.M.C.

202. In the examination of marine officers for promotion, "Naval Ordnance, U.S. Naval Academy, 1915," will be deemed the latest edition of "Naval Ordnance and Gunnery, U.S. Naval Academy." All matter indicated as omissions in Art. 3676 (3) (i), Naval Instructions, will be omitted from the latest edition.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

The bill for light-draft Coast Guard cutters for inland waters of the United States is now on the calendar of the House and will be called up in the near future. The three light-draft cutters are to cost \$80,000 each and are endorsed by the Coast Guard Service as being the most efficient for the purpose. It is proposed in the plan to be followed that during the flood season these cutters shall follow the crest of the wave from Pittsburgh down to the mouth of the Mississippi, giving service in saving life and property and in distributing food and clothing to the marooned people. During flood times surgeons of the Public Health Service could be detailed to the cutters to give medical and surgical aid where needed. During the periods when floods are not raging the three cutters will be used in patrolling inland waters for enforcement of navigation and motorboat laws and in aiding vessels in distress. The proposed headquarters for each of the cutters are at Louisville or Cincinnati, at St. Louis and at Helena, Ark., or Vicksburg, Miss.

The Onondaga has been ordered to proceed to the assistance of the Brazilian steamer Guajara, which is being towed toward Norfolk in a leaking condition by the United Fruit steamer Saxaola.

Men of the Coast Guard are called upon to render aid to persons in distress ashore as well as those in danger afloat, and they respond with promptness to all calls for aid. A short time ago the surfmen at Ganet Station on the Massachusetts coast, near Plymouth, were called upon to rescue a resident of the town of Ganet who, with his horse and wagon, was caught in a quicksand and threatened to swallow them up. Quick work was done by the Coast Guardsmen, who used a horse from the station in the rescue, and the imperiled man and horse were finally pulled to safe ground.

Retirements, on account of thirty years' service, of the following named keepers, approved to take effect on April 15, 1916: Keepers Henry S. Ludlam, Holly Beach station, 5th District; Cornelius D. Thompson, Long Beach station, 5th District; David M. Pugh, Fort Macon station, 7th District; John Penny, Smiths Point station, 4th District; Niels M. Rasmussen, Fairport station, 10th District. Henry Cleary, keeper of the Marquette station, 11th District, died on April 10, 1916. Nelson Holmes, keeper of the Cape Henry station, 7th District, died on April 6, 1916.

The U.S. Coast Guard cutter Thetis, one of the original vessels of the Greely relief fleet, is to be sold by the Treasury Department to the highest bidder. The Thetis is now en route to San Francisco from Honolulu under convoy of the Coast Guard cutter McCulloch. She was built at Dundee, Scotland, for service as a steam whaler and was purchased by the Navy Department in 1883, together with the steam whaler Bear, for service in relieving the expedition of Lieut. (after Major Gen.) A. W. Greely in the Far North. These vessels were considered at the time of their purchase to be the strongest built vessels afloat for battling with the ice. They have rendered fine service during their long career. The British government turned over the Alert, a vessel similar in character to the Bear and the Thetis, for service in the relief expedition. Following the return of the relief fleet the Bear and Thetis were turned over to the Revenue Cutter Service. In late years the Bear and the Thetis have made voyages into the Far North. The Thetis is built in solid for eleven feet abaft the deadwood and is designed especially for fighting ice. The Bear continues in service, but the Thetis is reported as too slow for modern day requirements of the Coast Guard.

The Coast Guard cutter Itasca, which has been at San Juan, Porto Rico, guarding the neutrality of the United States in connection with internment of the German prize Farn, was relieved April 11 by the torpedo boat destroyer Jarvis and steamed for Southport, N.C.

The cutter Onondaga arrived off Cape Henry April 11 with the water abandoned schooner Charles A. Campbell in tow, which is one of the biggest marine prizes of the year. The schooner was loaded with cross ties, and vessel and cargo are valued at \$100,000. The schooner was abandoned during a severe storm after being dismantled and springing a leak on April 5, when Capt. Ernest J. Pierce, his wife, two children and eleven other persons were rescued by the Norwegian steamer Senator.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

No changes since list appeared last week.

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THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Legislative bill has passed both House and Senate and is now in conference.

The Senate on April 10 passed H.J. Res. 171, to continue in effect the provisions of the Act of March 9, 1906, for marking of Confederate soldiers' graves. The original act has been continued in force from year to year, and it is hoped that the work may be completed the coming year.

Mr. Lodge on April 12 secured adoption by unanimous vote of the Senate of a resolution directing Secretary Daniels to produce a letter received by him in 1914 from the General Board of the Navy, which warned him in positive terms of the unpreparedness of the Navy for war. The resolution also called upon Mr. Daniels to send to the Senate a letter on the same subject written to him by Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske at the same time.

A minority report sent to the House on April 13 on the Government Armor Plant bill, S. 1417, contends that it is more essential at this time to provide a "fighting navy" than a "manufacturing navy." The report says that the forthcoming Naval Appropriation bill will undoubtedly carry more than \$200,000,000, and the additional \$11,000,000, proposed under the Armor Plant bill, should be used for increase of the Navy. Representatives Butler, of Pennsylvania; Roberts, of Massachusetts; Browning, of New Jersey; Farr, of Pennsylvania; Kelly, of Michigan, and Mudd, of Maryland, advocate the adoption of the so-called Butler amendment to the Armor Plant bill, which provides that the Navy Department shall construct an armor plate plant, but that its actual construction shall not be undertaken if agreement can be reached with the private manufacturers of armor plate on the price of that product, after the Federal Trade Commission shall have reported on a fair price for armor plate. After tracing the organization of the Bethlehem, Carnegie and Midvale companies, now engaged in making armor plate and with an aggregate capacity of 32,000 tons, the report says that these companies engaged in the manufacture at the invitation of the Government some years ago. The report continues: "It must be borne in mind in considering the armor plate business that armor plate plants cannot be used for any other purpose than the manufacture of armor, and that the Government itself is the only customer. When the Government's orders are filled these plants must shut down."

The annual Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill, carrying direct appropriations of \$37,898,410 and contract authorizations of \$1,710,000, a total of \$39,608,410,

was passed in the House April 11 by a vote of 210 to 133. Efforts in committee to cut the total appropriations to \$20,000,000, on the ground that half of the bill was "pork barrel" legislation, failed. The item of \$500,000 for the East River project is retained in the bill. This is principally for the increase of draft in the approaches to the New York (Brooklyn) Navy Yard.

Mr. Adamson, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 9134) to repeal certain sections and part of section of an act entitled "An act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service for their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, to extend to certain of such officers the thanks of Congress, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1915, reported the same with amendment in the House on April 11.

In Senate Document 388 Secretary Baker, in response to a resolution of March 27, makes a statement showing the stations and detail strength of troops in California. The totals are staff, officers 64, men 809; line, officers 115, men 3,657. In S. Doc. No. 387 Secretary Daniels gives the naval strength on the Pacific coast, where there are thirty-seven vessels assigned to the Pacific Fleet and other vessels numbering thirty-one.

The Chief of Engineers asks for a deficiency appropriation of \$70,000 for his corps, as follows: Engineer equipment of troops, \$60,000; civilian assistants to Engineer officers, \$10,000. In connection with the first item the Chief of Engineers states that the additional appropriation is necessary to permit replenishment of stock which has become depleted through issues to replace property lost in the Texas City flood and unusual issues for military mapping; to permit immediate issue of certain Cavalry demolition equipment; and to provide a small available balance for local purchase of Engineer equipment and supplies by officers of the expedition against Villa. The additional appropriation under the second item is required to cover necessary expenses for acquisition of data and the employment of absolutely essential civilian personnel in connection with the above expedition.

The Secretary of War submits an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$60,000 required for the service of the fiscal year 1917, for the purchase and installation of radio stations on the Mexican border, including the necessary buildings and other accessories; to be erected on the military reservations at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Fort McIntosh, Texas, and Fort Bliss, Texas. These installations will give the War Department a chain of intercommunicating stations along the Mexican border; will afford reliable radio communication with portable radio stations accompanying troops, and solve the problem of communication with the expeditionary forces in northern Mexico.

At the hearing of the Senate Committee on Post

Offices and Post Roads on April 10 First Assistant Postmaster General Roper suggested an amendment be put in the Post Office bill authorizing the Post Office Department to take over and operate the telegraph and cable systems in Alaska, Hawaii and other islands under the control of the United States. Mr. Roper explained that the War Department is controlling and operating these lines at present and had recommended their transfer to the Post Office Department. Senator Bankhead asked Mr. Roper if his suggested plan was not simply an entering wedge "to have the Government take over and operate all telegraph and telephone systems in the United States and operate them under the Post Office Department." Mr. Roper did not make a direct answer. "If you want this bill to pass before July 1," said Senator Weeks, with some positiveness, "you would better not bring that matter up here."

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.J. Res. 119, Mr. Chamberlain.—That the provisions of Sec. 1 of the joint resolution approved May 8, 1914, authorizing the issue of military and naval equipment to the American National Red Cross be, and they are hereby, so extended as to permit the issue of the same to the American National Red Cross for the instruction of persons who may volunteer to receive training by that Association from May 1 to June 1, 1916.

S. 5401, Mr. Smith, of Maryland.—To aid the state of Maryland to construct a military and post road, to be known as the National Defense Highway, connecting the U.S. Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, and the seat of the Federal Government, the District of Columbia.

S. 5403, Mr. Lodge.—Authorizing the President to appoint John Gibbon a major and quartermaster in the Quartermaster's Department of the Army.

S. 5416, Mr. Taggart.—To place on the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, in reduction of the Army.

H.R. 14132, Mr. Key, of Ohio.—To provide for the erection of a monument to soldiers of the War of 1812 at Fort McArthur, Hardin county, Ohio.

H.R. 14317, Mr. Frear.—To reinstate Joseph Thaddeus Zak as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

H.R. 14341, Mr. Hull, of Iowa.—To appropriate \$700,000 for a building and facilities for the manufacture of aeroplanes and aircrafts at the Rock Island Arsenal.

H.R. 14353, Mr. Edmonds.—To reinstate I. Franklin Cohn as a passed assistant surgeon in the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 14367, Mr. Kiess, of Pennsylvania.—To advance in rank Col. George A. Dodd to the grade of brigadier general of the line, U.S. Army: Provided, That nothing in this act shall operate to interfere with or retard the promotion to which any officer would be entitled under existing law.

H.R. 14388, Mr. Johnson, of Washington.—To create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as "the Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War.

H.R. 14424, Mr. Smith, of Idaho.—To prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages on the islands of American Samoa and Guam.

H.R. 14431, Mr. Beakes.—For the relief of John Henry Gibbons, captain on the retired list of the U.S. Navy.

H.R. 14469, Mr. James.—Providing that no officer or enlisted man who once deserted from an enlistment in the U.S. Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, and who was apprehended and by court-martial decision was dishonorably discharged from said Service, shall be entitled to receive a pension under any law; neither his widow, minor children, nor any other dependent relative.

H.R. 14472, Mr. Moore, of Pennsylvania.—To prevent and punish the desecration of the flag of the United States.

H.R. 14477, Mr. Parker, of New Jersey.—Further to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment of the United States.

WEST POINT NOTES.

West Point, N.Y., April 12, 1916.

Numerous parties have been given for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, who will bid good-bye to the post on Friday. They will be the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Weidner in New York for a time, then will visit Lieutenant Householder's family in New Jersey, and will complete a leave of two months in California before sailing for Honolulu, their next station.

Capt. and Mrs. Carter entertained with a "despedida" tea for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder on Sunday, the Adjutant's quarters forming a charming setting for one of the prettiest parties of the season. The rooms were decorated in yellow and the table centerpiece of jonquils gave just the needed touch of spring coloring, surrounded by yellow candles. About a hundred guests were present, officers and ladies of the post. Mrs. Ennis received with Capt. and Mrs. Carter and Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Mrs. Townsley poured tea in the dining room, where there were a number of ladies assisting, among them Mesdames Stuart, Estes and Cunningham. Mrs. Willcox served punch at a small table in the drawing room.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley gave a beautiful dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder on Wednesday, when other guests were Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Vidmer, Colonel Smith. Bridge was played later, when prizes were won by Mrs. Stuart, Colonel Stuart and Colonel Smith. Mrs. Ladd, wife of Col. Eugene F. Ladd, retired, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. MacMillan, during the week. Colonel Ladd joining her here for the week-end. On Wednesday Mrs. MacMillan entertained with a luncheon for Mrs. Ladd and for Mesdames Willcox, Walker, Robinson, Arrowsmith, Rethers, Cunningham, Householder, Miner and Borton. Prizes at bridge were won by Mesdames Rethers, Arrowsmith and Walker.

Col. and Mrs. Gordon gave a dinner party for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder on Saturday, when other guests were Col. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. Chaffee. Col. and Mrs. Townsley came in later for bridge, and prizes were won by Colonels Townsley and Walker. Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Prizes at bridge were won by Lieut. and Mrs. MacMillan. Capt. and Mrs. Downing gave a dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Strong, Lieut. and Mrs. Sohler, Capt. and Mrs. Estes had dinner on Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood. Mrs. MacMillan gave a card party on Friday afternoon for her mother, Mrs. Ladd. There were ten tables of bridge, and the prizes, decorated work-baskets, were won by Mesdames Gordon, Willcox, Cunningham, Miner, Estes, Graham, Morrison, North, Meyer and Miss Bubb. About twenty-five additional guests joined the players at tea, when Mrs. Townsley poured, punch being served by Mrs. Willcox. Mesdames Cunningham, Catts, Miner, Walker, Bell and Holderness assisted.

Col. and Mrs. Stuart entertained at supper on Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Capt. and Mrs. Carter and Colonel Smith. Lieut. and Mrs. Householder were guests of Chaplain Silver and Mrs. Robinson at dinner on Thursday. Col. and Mrs. Robinson's guests at dinner on Friday were Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Captain Alexander, Lieutenant Richardson. Bridge was played after dinner. Lieut. and Mrs. Drysdale's guests at dinner on Sunday were Mrs. Dawson, Lieut. and Mrs. Stoll.

Gen. Tully McCrea, father of Mrs. Tschappat, is seriously ill in Washington; Mrs. Tschappat left for Washington on Thursday to be with her parents. Col. and Mrs. Walker's

guests at supper on Monday were Lieut. and Mrs. Householder, Col. and Mrs. Townsley, Gen. and Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Robinson and Chaplain Silver. The party was in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Householder. Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody had two tables of bridge on Tuesday evening for their guest, Mrs. G. F. E. Harrison, and Col. and Mesdames Townsley, Gordon and Wilcox. Prizes were won by Mrs. Townsley and Mrs. Wilcox.

Lieut. and Mrs. Dickinson's guests at dinner on Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Worcester, Mrs. Buck and Lieutenant Uhl. Capt. and Mrs. Rethers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Dixon at supper on Sunday. Mrs. McAlister had a table of bridge on Tuesday afternoon for her guest and sister-in-law, Mrs. Will McAlister, and for Mrs. Stoll, Mrs. Drysdale and Mrs. Dawson. The prize was won by Mrs. Drysdale.

Lieutenant Russell has visiting him his father and sister, Major F. W. Russell and Miss Susanna C. Russell. General Dunwoody was here for a few days recently, the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody. Miss Ethel Canavan, of Brooklyn, is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Holt. Mr. and Mrs. Eckels had a wedding anniversary dinner on Sunday, when their guest was Captain Card.

Lieutenant Morrissey left the post last week. He will have a leave of two months before joining his regiment. Dr. Putney, of Milford, Conn., was the week-end guest of his son and daughter-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Putney. Mr. A. C. Hall, of Stamford, Conn., visited his daughter, Mrs. Morrison, over Monday night. Lieut. and Mrs. Conard have as their guests Lieutenant Conard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conard.

Mrs. Florry and Miss Florry are guests of Dr. Laflamme for the Easter vacation. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Eckels entertained with one table of bridge for Miss Florry, Mrs. Florry and Mrs. Drysdale. The prize was won by Miss Florry. At the cadet hop on Saturday of last week Mrs. Householder received with Cadet Moses.

Mrs. Dickinson had two tables of bridge on Monday afternoon for Mesdames Gordon, Morrison, Malven, Miner, Torrey, Conard, Buck and Miss Bubb. Prizes were won by Mrs. Miner and Miss Bubb. After the game Mrs. Conard, sr., joined the others at tea. Capt. and Mrs. Sultan gave a dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Householder and for Col. and Mrs. Robinson, Col. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Vidmer and Captain Alexander. Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison's guests for the week-end were Lieut. and Mrs. Leasure, from New Brunswick, N.J., where Lieutenant Leasure is on duty at Rutgers College. A number of West Point people spent the week-end in New York, among them Capt. and Mrs. Rethers, Capt. and Mrs. Dunwoody, Lieut. and Mrs. Miner.

The reading club met with Mrs. Sultan, who read her paper on "The Religious Inspiration of the Early Explorers." Current events were given by Mrs. Rethers and Mrs. Stilwell. The club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. Sohlberg. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained the Monday evening card club; the sewing club met with Miss Farman; the South End club met with Mrs. MacMillan; Mrs. Malven was hostess of the Tuesday club. The Wednesday evening club met with Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, who had an extra table for Mesdames Ladd, Harrison, Victoria Harrington and Holderness. The prize was won by Mrs. Harrington. The Thursday evening club met with Lieut. and Mrs. Miner; the Friday morning club with Mrs. Cunningham. The Monday afternoon club met with Mrs. Harrington, who had an extra table for Mesdames Victoria Harrington, Godfrey, sr., Wilcox and Robinson. The prize was won by Mrs. Wilcox. The Monday tea club met with Mrs. North.

Mrs. Purdon has just returned to the post from a visit in Boston. Mrs. Vidmer, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Aleshire, is now the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Sultan.

A new motion picture projector has been procured and the movies at Cullum Hall are shown to much greater advantage than before. Moving pictures were shown on Saturday evening to a good-sized audience. The annual presentation of Bibles to the cadets of the First Class took place on Sunday morning at the cadet chapel.

A heavy snowstorm caused the cancellation of the Army-Rutgers baseball game scheduled for Saturday afternoon. The Rutgers team put in an appearance, but the game could not be played.

The Army won from Williams April 12, 3 to 2, in a game which went ten innings. The visitors bunched their hits on Coffey, who started on the mound for the cadets, in the fourth and scored twice. The Army tied the game in the eighth and won out in the tenth on clean hitting and an infield bobbie.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 10, 1916.

Miss Pierce, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. R. C. Garrett. Mrs. M. B. Willett gave a card party Tuesday for Mesdames R. C. Garrett, C. N. Wilson, Miss Pierce, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain. Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig and Col. D. W. Ketcham. Prizes were won by Capt. and Mrs. Crain. Mrs. W. T. Boyd entertained at cards Wednesday in honor of her mother and sister, Mrs. Berry and Miss Natalie Berry. Hand-made doilies, the clever work of Mrs. Berry, were won by Mesdames Seaman, Willett, Haines and Crain.

Miss Drummond, of Norfolk, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Boyd. Mrs. McGoodwin, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. W. L. Little. Mrs. L. D. Gasser's sister, Mrs. Sugrue, is visiting her. Major and Mrs. S. C. Vestal gave a dinner on Thursday to celebrate Major Vestal's birthday. Their guests were Col. and Mrs. Newcomb, Col. and Mrs. Haynes, Capt. and Mrs. Sharple, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick.

Col. D. W. Ketcham entertained at dinner Thursday for Miss Sheppard, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Seaman, Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. J. K. C. Crain. Lieut. H. B. Claggett, 23d Inf., is here awaiting the arrival of the transport Kilpatrick, on which he will make the trip to Panama to rejoin his regiment. The mine planter Schofield, Lieut. G. M. Peck commanding, is here for a few days on her way north. Lieut. A. E. Potts, C.A.C., is visiting friends.

After spending the winter at Old Point Mrs. Magruder and her daughter, Miss Magruder, left Saturday for a visit to California. On Thursday evening Mrs. R. C. Garrett entertained at cards for Miss Pierce, Mesdames W. C. Knight, E. C. Long, N. Horowitz, L. B. Bender, M. B. Willett, Lohr and Haines. Mesdames Long and Haines won prizes. Mrs. E. C. Register and her mother arrived at Fort Monroe on Thursday.

Mrs. Forbes, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. A. Nugent, left Thursday for her home in New York. Mrs. L. D. Gasser entertained at cards on Friday for Mesdames Peace, Knight, Sharple, Gulick, Hines, Stockton, Garrett and Miss Pierce. Prizes were won by Mrs. Hines and Mrs. Knight.

Mrs. R. C. Garrett and Miss Pierce had luncheon with Mrs. Sharp on Saturday in Norfolk. Dining with Lieut. and Mrs. C. E. Ide on Saturday were Mrs. McGoodwin, Major and Mrs. W. L. Little, Mr. and Mrs. McMinnimin, of Hampton, and Lieut. E. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Matthewson, of Chicago, gave a dinner at the Chamberlin Saturday for Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Seaman and Capt. R. H. Jordan.

Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson's dinner guests Saturday were Miss Sheppard, Miss Capwell, Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Willett, Lieut. and Mrs. Fred Seydel, Lieuts. T. C. Cook, R. B. Cocroft, R. Walsh and D. S. Lenzner. Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Seaman gave a supper at the club Saturday for Mr. and Mrs. Matthewson, Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark and Capt. R. H. Jordan. Col. and Mrs. A. N. Stark's luncheon guests Sunday were Mr. and Mrs. Matthewson and Mr. G. F. Adams. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Crain gave a supper Sunday in honor of Miss Sadler, who leaves soon for her home in Philadelphia, and for Miss Berry, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Lincoln, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Capt. R. H. Jordan, T. C. Austin, Lieuts. L. D. Booth and A. L. Loustajot.

Lieut. F. M. Green's father and mother, of Boston, are visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Green. Mrs. Carter, of New York, gave a tea at the Chamberlin for her daughter, Miss Carter, and for Misses Harriet Todd, Helen Ohnstadt, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieut. and Mrs. Gorham, Lieutenants Walsh, Richards, Riley and Mr. Carter.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. M. Green gave a tea at the Chamberlin Friday for Mr. and Mrs. Sleeper, of Newport News; Mr. and



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Mrs. Hughes, of Newport News; Lieut. and Mrs. Gorham, Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines, Lieutenants Kahle, Melberg and Atwood. Mrs. E. R. Embree, of New Haven, Conn., is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. E. Haines' dinner guests Sunday were Mrs. Embree, Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr. Lieut. and Mrs. C. N. Wilson dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Lohr on Sunday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 13, 1916.

Professor Lowell, of the University of Michigan, together with twenty-four students of the engineering department of the University, visited Annapolis on Monday and made an inspection of the engineering department of the Naval Academy and the Naval Experiment Station. Rev. Dr. Lucius O. Clark, pastor of the Hamline M.E. Church, of Washington, D.C., preached at the Naval Academy chapel on Sunday. In the evening Mr. Elwood Russell, of Johns Hopkins University, addressed the Christian Association of midshipmen.

Lieut. H. G. Fuller, U.S.N., is here visiting his family. Mrs. Mary Shields Lawson, of Kansas City, Mo., mother of Mdsn. Joseph H. Lawson, is here at Carvel hall.

Mrs. Bright, wife of Lieut. C. J. Bright, U.S.N., is spending some time with her mother, Mrs. William L. Marcy. Mrs. McCloy, wife of Lieut. T. S. McCloy, U.S.N., is here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Ward.

Under the auspices of the Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a class in first aid of the Red Cross was organized here on Monday evening. The class gave marked attention to the lecture by Med. Dir. James G. Field, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Wickham, U.S.N., have been to Richmond, Va., attending the wedding of Lieutenant Wickham's brother, Mr. George Barksdale Wickham, and Miss Virginia Chesterman, daughter of Mrs. Wirt A. Chesterman.

Sergt. Max C. Wagner, U.S.M.C., died here on Saturday from injuries received while riding on a motorcycle and coming in collision with an automobile. He remained unconscious from March 26 until the day of his death. On Tuesday his remains were buried in the Naval Cemetery here with military honors.

The Naval Academy won from Cornell Wednesday afternoon by 5 to 2, the "lucky seventh" figuring in the result. Cornell made two runs in the third. In the sixth the midshipmen scored one run, and in the seventh took a lead, which they clinched in the eighth. Blodgett, the Navy pitcher, allowed but two singles. The Navy nine were: Fisher, 3b.; Rogers, 1b.; McFall, c.f.; Blodgett, p.; Von Heimberg, 1.f.; Connolly, c.; Calhoun, s.s.; Parker, 2b.; Kellher, r.f.

The Tufts College nine won from the Naval Academy Thursday afternoon by 4 to 1. The midshipmen led at the bat, but failed to earn any runs, their single tally being due to wildness of the visiting pitcher in the initial inning. McFall and McReynolds were the midshipmen battery.

At lacrosse on Thursday with more speed and better stick

work the Naval Academy twelve won from the University of Pennsylvania by 6 to 2.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., April 11, 1916.

Major and Mrs. Malcolm Young have Mrs. Young's mother, Mrs. Higgins, visiting them and on Tuesday evening entertained at cards in her honor. Those winning prizes were Mrs. Frank, Lieutenant Humbert and Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson. Mr. and Mrs. Cullen Yates, of New York, were guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Yates last week.

Lieut. and Mrs. S. H. Frank left Wednesday for Louisville, Ky., to attend the marriage of Lieutenant Frank's sister. Lieut. T. R. Murphy returned to the post Thursday to take garrison school examination. Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson entertained at dinner on Friday for Colonel Skerrett and Captain Sevier.

Mrs. William R. Bettison returned on Saturday from Kerhonkson, N.Y., where she has spent the past five weeks. Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Dengler and daughters, of Norwalk, Conn., were week-end guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. S. Dodson. Lieut. and Mrs. Marcellus H. Thompson spent Sunday at Deal Beach with Col. and Mrs. George Harvey.

Lieut. R. E. M. Goolrick was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Henderson for the week-end. Mrs. Colden L.H. Ruggles, Miss Ruggles and Miss Margaret Normoyle, of Governors Island, were guests of Colonel Ruggles for luncheon at the Brick House on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley were guests of Lieutenant Lewis for dinner at the Brick House Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Frank D. Applin entertained the Bowling Club Monday night. Mrs. Malcolm Young and Mrs. Albert Higgins spent the week-end in New York.

FORT TOTTON.

Fort Totten, N.Y., April 10, 1916.

Events of this week have centered about the departure of the 87th Company for Panama and the opening of the outdoor season. The morning of each day is now devoted to Artillery drill, Infantry drill and parades, athletics occupying the afternoon hours. The first dress parade of the season was given on Thursday afternoon at five o'clock. Mrs. Haan was hostess at tea for the ladies of the garrison at that hour, the officers joining them after parade.

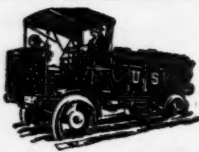
Before the dancing at the club on ladies' night Col. and Mrs. Haan gave a dinner for their house guest, Miss Fisher, and for Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham and Captain Procter. Captain Dusenbury was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Lane that evening. The gathering at the club was in honor of the officers attached to the 87th Company, and everyone was there to wish them "bon voyage." Early Saturday morning the 87th Company was escorted to the dock by a battalion, commanded by Major Harrison Hall and composed of the 82d, 101st, 165th and 167th Companies. While the band played airs appropriate to the occasion the company embarked on the harbor boat, which took them to the transport. Going with the company were Captain Dusenbury, Lieut. Dean Hall and Lieut. R. T. Cunningham, the latter accom-

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panied by Mrs. Cunningham. Mrs. Sarratt, with Oliver and Henry and the Misses Ethel and Eleanor Griffith, went in to see the transport sail. The 87th Company has been at Totten for a number of years, and, aside from being an excellent "all round" company, has distinguished itself especially in athletics. It will be greatly missed as a part of this command.

On Tuesday of this week Mrs. Haas, of Douglas Manor, entertained with a luncheon for Mesdames Brownlee, Brinton, Geere, Gilmer, Campbell and Cheeseman. In celebration of Major Pearce's birthday Mrs. Pearce invited to dine with them on Thursday Lieut. and Mesdames Loughry, Campbell and Brown and Lieutenants Mathews and B. O'N. Kennedy, the latter the house guest of Major and Mrs. Pearce. Mrs. Brownlee had a table of bridge on Saturday for her guest, Miss Clarke, of New York, and Mesdames Cooper, Geere and Lane.

Major Pearce, as the representative of West Point, attended the inauguration of the new president of Adelphi College, in Brooklyn, Friday evening. Pay Clerk Carl Halla and Mrs. Halla have arrived and will occupy the quarters recently vacated by Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks. Mrs. Duval, wife of Mr. E. D. Duval, supervisor of construction in the quartermaster's office, is spending a month with her family in New Albany, Ind.

A boxing contest was held on Wednesday evening in the post gymnasium, the principal bout being between Privates Hunneke, 135th Co., and McKenna, 101st Co., the bout ending in a draw. Many of the officers attended. Admission was charged and a good sum was netted for the athletic fund.

BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Banks, Mass., April 1, 1916.

Mrs. Kelton was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Alan C. Kelton at luncheon in Boston on Tuesday. Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Kelton were present at an auction party and cabaret given at the Winthrop Highlands Yacht Club on Thursday. Lieut. and Mrs. McLoughlin, Capt. and Mrs. Spurr and Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke attended the dance at the Cliff House on Saturday evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were dinner guests of Lieut. Comdr. Bayard Bulmer and Mrs. Bulmer on Saturday at the navy yard. A weekly bowling club has been formed at Fort Banks, composed of all the officers and ladies. Lieut. and Mrs. Clarke entertained at a supper after the bowling on Wednesday. Mrs. Kelton was guest of Mrs. H. Staples Potter at a luncheon and auction party in Boston on Wednesday.

Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Fort Strong, entertained at dinner on April 1 for thirty guests, including Col. and Mrs. Ridgway, Majors and Mesdames Chamberlaine, Kessler, Skinner, Capt. and Mesdames Barnes, Doyle, Zollars, Captain Bunker, Lieut. and Mesdames Watts, Gatchell, Crawford, Quinton, Miss Eugenia Quinton and Dr. and Miss Donlan.

Capt. and Mrs. Zollars entertained the Card Club on Friday evening. Major Gilmer and Miss Gilmer were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. Barnes, at Fort Warren. They came from Fort Adams to attend the performance of "Madame Butterfly" on Saturday evening. Mrs. Weissel and Miss Harriett Weissel are in Washington with Capt. Edmund Weissel, who has undergone a serious operation at the Walter Reed Hospital. Encouraging reports have been received of Captain Weissel's condition.

Mrs. Keller arrived from Panama on Thursday and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Doyle, and Captain Doyle, at Fort Warren. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes were luncheon guests of Major Gilmer, in Boston, on Saturday. A number of officers and ladies attended the dance at the navy yard Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Barnes were dinner guests on Wednesday at the navy yard.

Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine entertained at auction Wednesday evening for Capt. David McKell, who left on Thursday for Panama with the 124th Company. The guests were Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Mesdames Thorpe and Gillespie, Lieut. and Mrs. Perley, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton, Captains Prentice and McKell and Lieutenants Silkman, Stuart and Harmon. Mrs. La Rhett Stuart has returned from Chicago. Lieutenant Harmon entertained at dinner Saturday at The Georgian for Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton and Miss Eugenia Quinton, after which they went to the Shubert Theater.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edwin F. Barlow, stationed at Fort Terry, are guests of Mrs. Barlow's sister, Mrs. Sanderford Jarman, and Lieutenant Jarman. Mrs. Quinton, with her infant daughter, has returned to Fort Andrews from Newton Center. Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine on Thursday were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Hubbard at a musicale given at their residence in Newton Center.

Lieutenant Harmon had supper Sunday evening at his quarters for Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman, Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton and Miss Eugenia Quinton. Major and Mrs. Ekwurzel attended the Metropolitan opera on Saturday at the performance of "Madame Butterfly." Major and Mrs. Chamberlaine entertained at dinner Tuesday, it being the anniversary of their wedding. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained at auction Monday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, Lieut. and Mrs. Quinton, Miss Quinton and Lieutenant Harmon.

Capt. James Prentice attended the bal masque at the Copley Plaza Friday evening. His costume, that of a Burmese gentleman, which he brought from India, was awarded first prize for being the most artistic. Mrs. Quinton gave an auction party Tuesday afternoon for Mesdames Chamberlaine, Barnes,

Jarman, Barlow, Walker, Perley, Quinton, sr., and Miss Quinton.

A review was held at Fort Andrews on Thursday, when the 124th Company, commanded by Capt. David McKell and Lieutenant Silkman, left for Panama sailing on the transport Kilpatrick from New York. Miss Eugenia Quinton was the guest of Mrs. Charles Smith, of Newton Center, at the performance of "Tosca," given Tuesday evening by the Metropolitan Company. Lieutenant Harmon on Friday was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Walker. Lieut. and Mrs. Jarman entertained at dinner and theater Saturday evening for Lieut. and Mrs. Barlow.

Mrs. Alfred Quinton has arrived from Washington and is the guest of her son, Lieutenant Quinton, and Mrs. Quinton. Miss Edmunds, of Wakefield, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Perley last week. Dr. Samuel Leslie has left Fort Andrews and is settled in his quarters at Fort Strong, where he is now on duty.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., April 12, 1916.

The 167th Co., O.A.C., Lieuts. E. W. Wildrick, R. G. Payne and C. O. Griffith, returned to Fort Totten April 1, and the 84th Company, from Fort Hamilton, relieved it. The company is officered by Capt. F. J. Miller and Lieuts. M. S. Keene and R. B. Colton. Captain Miller is now in command of Fort Jay. Lieuts. Bloxham Ward and C. B. Rucker are on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks. Major Jacob C. Johnson, I.G. Dept., is on duty at Department Headquarters.

Mrs. Moss and Miss Helen Moss, of Detroit, are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Osmon, Fort Jay. Mrs. John B. Bellinger gave an informal dance at Corbin Hall on April 6 for her house guest, Miss Eleanor Craighill, daughter of Col. William E. Craighill, O.E. Capt. William B. Baker is at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington.

Congratulations are being offered to Mrs. George H. Scott upon the birth of a boy on Sunday, April 9. He is to be named after his father, Capt. George Hoskins Scott, Med. Corps, who is at present on duty at El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Scott's sister, Miss Cathryn Pillow, of Butler, Pa., is staying with her.

Mrs. S. C. Mills is visiting Major and Mrs. W. P. Jackson, in Washington. Mr. Jack Jenkins, grandson of Major Gen. James F. Wade, has been the guest of friends in the garrison during the past week. Mrs. Robert N. Bodine was given a birthday surprise party at her quarters in the Arsenal on the evening of April 9 by her friends among the officers and young ladies of the garrison.

Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith, who have been on two months' leave in Nassau, Bahamas, Havana and Panama, returned last week on the Santa Maria. In Panama they were the guests of Col. and Mrs. John S. Mallory at Camp Gaillard, Culebra, for two weeks, and later of Lieut. and Mrs. John W. Long at Gatun. Chaplain Herbert Stanley Smith, 30th Inf., who has been on duty since Feb. 4, left on the 9th for Madison Barracks, accompanied by Mrs. Smith and their daughter, Estelle.

A very delightful play, "The Day of Reckoning," written by Mrs. Halstead Dorey, was presented before an appreciative and enthusiastic audience at Corbin Hall on Tuesday, April 4, as noted in another column. It is understood efforts are being made to induce the playwright to have a presentation of "The Day of Reckoning" in New York. The net proceeds amounted to \$250, for the benefit of the Red Cross work being done on Governors Island. Meetings for work are held weekly, under the supervision of Mrs. Leonard Wood.

PENSACOLA HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Barrancas, Fla., April 10, 1916.

Mrs. Knowles, of Pensacola, entertained with tea April 4 in honor of her mother, Mrs. Burbank, wife of General Burbank. Among those present were Mesdames Davis, Wyke, Hickok, McCune, Morse, Kirk, Golderman, Holcombe, Armstrong, Babcock, Hoskins, Sausley, Rockwell, Strite, Boyd, Cabaniss and Miss Wyke. General Burbank left April 8 for New York.

Admiral Grant, Commanders Belknap, Clark, Stirling and McArthur, Mesdames Wyke, Holcombe and McCune and Miss Davis were dinner guests of Col. and Mrs. Davis April 6. The same evening Chaplain and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk and Lieut. and Mrs. Hoskins were dinner guests of Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy.

Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong had dinner April 7 for Major and Mrs. Morse, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, of Fort Barrancas, and Lieut. and Mrs. Sausley, of the Navy. Later the party attended the informal hop held weekly at the post exchange.

Mrs. Jouett gave a pretty bridge-luncheon at Fort Pickens for Mesdames Holcombe, Davis, Babcock and Hickok, of Barrancas. Mrs. Babcock presided at a tea given at her home April 8 for Mr. Hervey, Mesdames Davis and Morse and Mrs. Barr, of Scranton, Pa. Paymaster Hines, of the U.S.S. San Francisco, was host at a dinner given at the San Carlos April 8. Covers were laid for eleven.

Guests of Dr. and Mrs. Morse for dinner April 9 were Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Knowles, of Pensacola, and Mrs. Burbank. Mrs. Morse served tea Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. McCune, Lieut. and Mrs. Whiting, of the Navy, and Mrs. Davis. Lieut. and Mrs. Kirk, Capt. and Mrs. Wyke and Miss Marino were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Holcombe April 9.

Returning April 7 from maneuvers in the gulf and the lower part of the bay, the Columbia, San Francisco and Baltimore moved up to an anchorage off Pensacola to remain over Sunday, while the Dubuque and the Lebanon remained at the naval station, where the Tallahassee, submarines and several torpedo-boats are anchored. The Dubuque, San Francisco and Baltimore on April 9 sailed for their respective home yards for docking, and later will engage in maneuvers off the Virginia coast.

The companies stationed at Fort Barrancas went into camp at Fort Pickens April 8.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

BOOTH.—Born at New York, N.Y., April 11, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. L. D. Booth, C.A.C., a daughter, Catharine Tompkins.

COOK.—Born at Washington, D.C., April 7, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Gilbert R. Cook, 27th U.S. Inf., a son, Gilbert Richard Cook, jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, U.S.A.

FARLEY.—Born at Wilmington, N.C., March 25, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph F. Farley, jr., U.S.C.G., a daughter, Emily Bridges.

FOX.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 24, 1916, to Lieut. and Mrs. Milo P. Fox, Corps of Engrs., a daughter, Shirley Turner.

FROST.—Born to Lieut. (J.G.) and Mrs. H. H. Frost, U.S.N., a son at Newport, R.I., April 7, 1916.

JORDAN.—Born April 8, 1916, to Master Signal Electr. Harry F. Jordan, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jordan a daughter, Mary Fiquet Jordan.

KERBY-SMITH.—Born at Sewanee, Tenn., April 9, 1916, a son, Edward Kerby-Smith, 3d, to Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Kerby-Smith.

LORD.—Born April 5, 1916, at the home of Major and Mrs. H. M. Lord, U.S.A., Chevy Chase, D.C., to Lieut. and Mrs. Kenneth P. Lord, 11th U.S. Cav., a son, Kenneth Prince, jr.

McMURDO.—Born at Manila, P.I., March 1, 1916, a daughter, Dahlis Kathryn Playfair McMurdoo, to Capt. How B. McMurdoo, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. McMurdoo.

McREYNOLDS.—Born at Vallejo, Cal., April 3, 1916, to 1st Lieut. C. S. McReynolds, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. McReynolds a son, John Isom McReynolds.

MECLEWSKI.—Born at Richmond, Va., April 3, 1916, to



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Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. P. Meclowski, U.S.N., a daughter, Dallas Lee Chesterman Meclowski.

PACE.—Born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Ernest Milton Pace, jr., U.S.N., at the Physicians' and Surgeons' Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, on March 23, 1916, a daughter, Ann Elizabeth Pace.

RICHEY.—Born to Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. T. B. Richey, U.S.N., at Brookline, Mass., March 29, 1916, a son, Thomas B. Richey, jr.

SCOTT.—Born to Governors Island, N.Y., April 9, 1916, to Capt. and Mrs. George H. Scott, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a son, George Hoskins Scott, jr.

WALKER.—Born at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3, 1916, to Capt. Kirby Walker, 14th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Walker, a son, Kirby Hamilton.

MARRIED.

CALVER—WILLITS.—At Manila, P.I., March 15, 1916, Asst. Surg. George W. Calver, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Willits, daughter of Rear Admiral Albert B. Willits, U.S.N., retired.

PITZ—CULWELL.—At El Paso, Texas, April 5, 1916, Miss Ruth Elizabeth Culwell, of Galveston, Texas, and Lieut. Otto G. Pitz, 7th U.S. Inf.

WOODLAND—SHELEY.—At New York, N.Y., April 6, 1916, P.A. Surg. Edward E. Woodland, U.S.N., and Miss Kinda Ruth Sheley.

DIED.

ALEXANDER.—Died at Omaha, Neb., a few days ago, Mrs. Ada K. Alexander, mother of Mrs. George E. Steunenberg, wife of Captain Steunenberg, 25th U.S. Inf.

DAVISON.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 12, 1916, Brevet Capt. James Davison, U.S.A., retired.

EMERY.—Died April 9, 1916, at Hotel Manhattan, New York city, Thomas Emery, of Great Neck, L.I., father of Mrs. Frank Lyon, wife of Commander Lyon, U.S.N.

HERRINGSHAW.—Died at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., April 8, 1916, Mrs. Mary Christina Macdonald Herringshaw, wife of Capt. W. F. Herringshaw, 13th U.S. Cav.

KERR.—Died on April 5, 1916, at Fort Jay, Governors Island, N.Y., Sergt. Robert L. Kerr, Q.M.C. Interment at U.S. National Cemetery, Brooklyn, N.Y.

KNAUSS.—Died April 13, 1916, Mary Barber Knauss, infant daughter of Katherine Dickman Knauss and Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss, U.S.N. Aged eight months. Funeral at Arlington April 13, 1916.

MACOMB.—Died at Washington, D.C., April 1, 1916, Anne Rodgers Macomb, widow of Col. John N. Macomb, U.S.A., and mother of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, U.S.A.

MOFFET.—Died at Xenia, Ohio, March 28, 1916, Rev. W. T. Moffet, father of Capt. W. P. Moffet, 7th U.S. Cav., in his seventy-eighth year. Interment at Somonauk, Ill.

OTIS.—Died at New Orleans, La., April 1, 1916, Mrs. Agnes Boone Otis, widow of Col. Elmer Otis, U.S.A., and mother of Mrs. Cabell, wife of Lieut. Col. De R. C. Cabell, 10th U.S. Cav.

PARKER.—Died at Greenville, S.C., April 11, 1916, Lewis Wardlaw Parker, brother of Comdr. T. D. Parker, U.S.N., retired, and of Capt. F. Le J. Parker, 12th U.S. Cav.

STORY.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 8, 1916, Brevet Major Gen. Joseph G. Story, N.G.N.Y., retired.

VON SCHRADER.—Died at San Francisco, Cal., April 7, 1916, Col. Frederick Von Schrader, U.S.A., retired.

WORTHINGTON.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., April 10, 1916, Hugh Fitzhugh Worthington, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter F. Worthington, U.S.N.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Both houses of the New York Legislature on April 13 passed the Sage-Kincaid bill, appropriating \$500,000 for the mobilization of the entire National Guard in the summer. The measure met with general approval because of the possibility of the call of the Guard to the Mexican border. There were but three dissenting votes in the Assembly. Governor Whitman had previously promised to sign the bill.

Governor Whitman of New York will review the 13th Coast Defense Command, under Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, in the armory in Brooklyn on Monday night, April 24. This will be the big night of the season.

Adjutant General Stewart, of Pennsylvania, announces the following changes among organizations: Troop H, 1st Cav.,

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Penn. N.G., Capt. Charles C. McGovern, is transferred from Coraopolis, Pa., to Pittsburgh, Pa. Co. B, 14th Inf., Capt. William J. Sterrett, is transferred to Medical Department as an ambulance company and will hereafter be designated as Ambulance Company No. 1. The band section, 14th Inf., is transferred to 1st Field Artillery as band section.

The small-arms practice in the Connecticut N.G. began on April 1 to continue to Oct. 31.

Colonel Foote, 14th N.Y., announces that owing to the repairs on the Fifteenth street wall of the armory, there will be no review before the annual veterans' review on May 23, celebrating the departure of the regiment for the Civil War in 1861.

The 1st Infantry, Penn. N.G., of Philadelphia, will celebrate its fifty-fifth anniversary by a street parade April 19, which will be followed by the Veterans Corps dinner at the Union League in the evening. The review will be taken at the Union League. The regiment will be accompanied by its Veteran Corps.

The 13th Coast Art., N.G.N.Y., under Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, was reviewed in its armory on the night of April 8 by Eugene W. Harter, who is at the head of the Latin and Greek department of Erasmus Hall High School, of Brooklyn. The reviewing officer was to have been Dr. Walter B. Gunnison, but Dr. Gunnison was absent in the Berkshires and was unable to be present. Despite the very inclement weather a large audience was present. The evening's program began with a parade of the 3d Firing Command, under the command of Major Robert P. Orr, which was followed by Artillery practice, under the direction of Capt. H. V. Van Auken. The 13th Company was on the 4-inch gun, the 7th on the 8-inch gun, the 4th on the 10-inch and the 5th on the 12-inch mortar. The artillery practice was followed by the review under Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant. The exhibitions were a great success.

Capt. George G. Wilson took Battery B, District of Columbia Militia, on an all-day hike Sunday, April 2, through Maryland, stopping for lunch at Fort Foote, where the caretaker showed the battery men through the old fort. Several times the party stopped and looked over Artillery positions, pointing out and discussing their advantages and disadvantages. The battery returned to Washington about five o'clock.

There is trouble in the National Guard of Arizona, according to the Arizona Gazette, which says that the trouble is due to the machinations of the political machine of Governor Hunt and the alleged maladministration of Adjutant General Harris.

Governor Whitman has conferred the brevet rank of major on Capt. Major A. White, 7th N.Y., "for meritorious service of more than twenty-five years." For thirty years Major White has been an active member of the 7th. He has served in grades from corporal to captain, and as Q.M. on the staff of Col. Daniel Appleton, who was recently retired as a major general by brevet.

The Connecticut Coast Artillery Corps is authorized by the Secretary of War to participate in joint coast defense exercises at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., June 22-July 1, inclusive, 1916. The annual cruise of the Connecticut Naval Militia for the summer of 1916 will be held from July 15-29, inclusive.

MOTOR CARS NEEDED FOR N.G.N.Y. CONCENTRATION.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, has made the following announcement in connection with the military tournament to be held at Sheepshead Bay during the week, May 20-27: "It is planned to effect a concentration at Sheepshead Bay of that part of the New York Division stationed within the city of New York. The concentration, with the co-operation of motor car owners, is to be made with motor transportation on Sunday morning, May 21, the troops to be returned the afternoon of the same day. The concentration will be made in connection with a tactical problem which will assume that the troops have been mobilized in the armories and are ordered to concentrate at Sheepshead Bay with the least possible delay for the purpose of repelling a threatened landing from a fleet of enemy transports. The commanding general desires the co-operation of motor car owners for the purpose of working out this problem. Blanks for the listing of cars may be had on application to division headquarters, Municipal Building, New York City.

"For the information of public spirited citizens who are owners of motor cars, the following information is furnished: When a car has been listed the owner has indicated his willingness to permit the use of his car on the one day mentioned. It will be given a number and assigned as part of a motor car company. Motor car companies will be assigned to the various regiments in numbers sufficient to effect the transportation. Cars of the same make will preferably be assigned to the same motor car company. No car will be overloaded, nor permitted to carry more than the seating capacity provided for. The rate of travel will not exceed twenty miles an hour. Commanding officers of motor car companies will be mounted on motor cycles, and the co-operation of motor cycle clubs is solicited to the extent that competent men to command motor car companies may be selected. Co-operation of the motor bus business is also sought."

1ST CAVALRY, N.Y.—COL. C. I. DE BEVOISE.

In its annual muster for 1916 for the War Department and state, the 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., shows the large net gain of 104 officers and men over the muster of 1915. The regiment had 818 officers and men present and 19 absent, against 713 present and 20 absent at the muster of 1915. Troop M had 15 of the 19 absentees. The regiment owns 583 horses. The muster was made by Capt. David H. Biddle, U.S.A., and Col. O. B. Bridgman and A. Wendt, N.G.N.Y. The official figures for 1916 follow:

	Present.		Absent.		
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Agg.
F.S. and N.C.	13	0	0	0	13
Hdqrs. Det.	2	7	0	0	9
Troop A	3	59	0	0	62
" B	2	61	0	0	63
" C	2	66	0	0	68
" D	2	67	0	0	69
" E	3	62	0	0	65
" F	3	57	0	1	61
" G	2	43	0	3	48
" H	3	76	0	0	79
" I	3	95	0	0	98
" K	3	67	0	0	70
" L	3	68	0	0	71
" M	1	45	2	13	61
	45	773	2	17	837

SQUADRON A, N.Y.—MAJOR W. R. WRIGHT.

Major Wright, of Squadron A, N.G.N.Y., announces that upon the invitation of the Rev. Herbert Shipman, chaplain of the Squadron, the annual church parade of the organization will take place on Sunday, April 30, and the services will be held in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street. The assembly at the armory will be at 3:05 p.m. The depot troop has been invited to parade with the Squadron.

The order of events for the finals in the competitions to be held in the armory on Saturday night, April 15, will be as follows: Making and breaking camp, wrestling and rough riding. Polo practice at Van Cortlandt Park will begin on Wednesday, May 3, at five o'clock, and will be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays thereafter at the same hour.

The following members of the Squadron have successfully passed the War Department examination for eligibility for

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volunteer commissions and have received certificates for the grade of captain of Cavalry: Sergt. F. W. Murray, jr., Corpl. Robert H. Ewell, C. S. Cooke and S. A. Sweet.

COLORADO.

Former Major Harry P. Gamble, of Boulder, Colo., who has been appointed Adjutant General of the state to date from April 1, 1916, was born in Detroit, Mich., Nov. 27, 1871. He attended the Detroit High School, the University of Colorado, 1891 to 1897, and graduated with the degree of LL.B. In college he was a football star. He practiced law in Boulder, 1897 to 1907, ran unsuccessfully for the State Senate, was county attorney for five years, and then was elected judge of the Eighth Judicial District, serving the term of six years. These civil honors were preceded by three years' captaincy of Co. H, 1st N.G.C., and service in Cripple Creek, Telluride and Trinidad in 1903 and 1904. He was also assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of major, under Adjutant Gen. Bulkeley Wells, and was placed on the retired list during the administration of Adjutant General Kelley. Since retiring from the bench he has looked after private interests, operating coal mines near Lafayette and having other interests to occupy his attention.

"As captain of the old Company H, 1st, of Boulder, and later as major," writes Col. L. C. Paddock, formerly of the Colorado Guard, "he saw arduous strike service in the field, at Cripple Creek, Trinidad and Telluride. His record is that of a soldier always ready to respond to the call of duty. Discipline and orderliness are prime military essentials with him, but common sense and courtesy are inborn characteristics of the man that are found at all times to influence his conduct toward subordinates and the public. General Gamble believes the National Guard a vital force for national defense, and favors a state constabulary for strike service and other police duty."

MARYLAND.

The new Militia law of Maryland, passed by the Legislature on April 4, divides the Militia into "active" and "unorganized" branches. The unorganized Militia consists of all able bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five, with the exception of a few designated classes. The active Militia is the organized National Guard. Under the old law the Governor could call out the organized Militia, but under the new law he also can call out the "unorganized Militia" when the quota of the active Militia fails to measure up to Federal requirements. This provision is only to go into effect in the event of a national Militia law.

Another change is in the method of electing officers. Officers' associations are abolished and hereafter officers will be selected by the commanders of the different units. The law also increases the power of the court-martial, which may hereafter impose jail sentences. The bill in all of its provisions is designed to introduce the organization and discipline of the Regular Army so far as it may be applied to the Guard, and particularly to the degree that will be required under a Federal Militia law.

Co. I, 5th Inf., Maryland N.G., is restored to duty with the regiment as of date of April 6, 1916.

The following officers and men of the Maryland N.G. are awarded the state service medal, or appropriate bar therefor, as the case may be, for the number of years of service indicated: Twenty-five years, Lieut. S. W. Filbert, 4th Inf.; Major S. Griffith Davis, M.C., and Color Sergt. C. W. Binnix, 4th Inf. Twenty years, bar only, 1st Lieut. George R. Erler, 5th Inf., and Color Sergt. Edwin O. Wright, 5th Inf. Fifteen years, bar only, Capt. Thome S. Kirkwood, 5th Inf.; Capt. Thornton Rogers, 4th Inf., and Sergt. James Taylor, 5th Inf. Ten years, medal only, Capt. Howell H. Thomas, 5th Inf.; Comey, Sergt. C. W. Zenker, 4th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major J. B. Howard, 4th Inf.; Battalion Sergt. Major J. G. Wilkinson, 4th Inf.; Sergt. Edward J. Wolfe, 4th Inf.;

Sergt. Adam J. Rosewag, 4th Inf.; Corpl. John J. Kohl, 5th Inf.; Pvt. George K. Wilson, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Clarence F. Tase, 5th Inf.

MAINE.

The following are the official figures of the annual muster for 1916, of the Coast Artillery and 2d Infantry of the Maine National Guard, for the War Department, with a comparison with the figures for 1915. Both organizations show improvement in attendance:

		1916.			1915.		
		Present.	Off.	Absent.	Present.	Off.	Ab-sent.
Organization.							
Headquarters	.....	13	32	3	14	32	3
1st Company	.....	3	28	12	3	30	18
2d "	.....	2	37	8	2	36	6
3d "	.....	2	40	10	3	36	9
4th "	.....	3	33	9	3	30	10
5th "	.....	2	33	9	3	30	13
6th "	.....	3	31	8	3	39	18
7th "	.....	2	44	5	2	38	8
8th "	.....	3	40	10	3	47	9
9th "	.....	3	26	9	3	29	20
10th "	.....	1	25	29	2	33	28
11th "	.....	3	32	14	..	..	..
12th "	.....	3	46	1	2	55	7
13th "	.....	3	61	5	..	..	..
Total	.....	46	508	132	43	435	149

2d Infantry.

		1916.			1915.		
		Present.	Off.	Absent.	Present.	Off.	Ab-sent.
Organization.							
Headquarters	.....	11	28	7	10	27	8
Supply Company	.....	3	2	0	3	2	0
Machine gun Co.	.....	1	43	3	..	..	..
Company A	.....	3	64	4	1	22	28
" B	.....	3	51	12	3	48	13
" C	.....	3	38	21	3	45	13
" D	.....	3	40	21	2	40	6
" E	.....	3	39	25	3	24	33
" F	.....	3	59	19	3	43	15
" G	.....	3	30	38	2	46	11
" H	.....	3	36	22	3	24	19
" I	.....	2	48	16	2	37	12
" K	.....	2	40	21	2	44	11
" L	.....	3	34	23	3	35	20
" M	.....	2	48	3	3	34	12
Total	.....	48	600	235	43	471	201

The "dress" clothing as part of the uniform of the National Guard of Maine has been discontinued and all articles of clothing and equipment forming a part of or pertaining to the dress uniform, now in possession of the National Guard, have been ordered turned in to the Q.M. General at Augusta.

NEW JERSEY.

Adjut. Gen. Wilbur F. Sadler, jr., of New Jersey, is early in the field in announcing the dates for field service. The rifle practice season at Sea Girt will open July 8. During the season opportunity will be afforded the civilian rifle clubs and others to use the ranges. A camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of Cavalry will open May 21 at Fort Myer, Va. This will last eight days. A camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of Field Artillery will be inaugurated at Tobyhanna, Pa., from May 21 to June 4. A camp of instruction for officers of Infantry and the Quartermaster Corps will open at Sea Girt June 19 and continue until June 24. There will be a camp of instruction for officers and non-commissioned officers of the Medical Corps at Tobyhanna, Pa., from June 19 to 23. Officers who cannot attend

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during this period may do so from July 31 to Aug. 10, or from Aug. 21 to 31, inclusive.

From June 26 to July 26, inclusive, there will be a school of fire for Field Artillery officers and non-commissioned officers at Fort Sill, Okla. A school of musketry will be maintained at Sea Girt from July 3 to July 6, inclusive.

The 1st Infantry, of Newark, will encamp at Sea Girt from July 8 to 15; the 5th Infantry, July 15-22; 2d Infantry, July 22-29; 3d Infantry, July 29-Aug. 5; and 4th Infantry, Aug. 5-12. From July 31 to Aug. 10, inclusive, there will be a joint camp of instruction for the Field Hospital and Ambulance Companies at Tobyhanna. From Aug. 16 to 25, inclusive, Battery B will attend a joint camp for Field Artillery at Tobyhanna, and Battery A will attend a similar camp from Aug. 20 to Aug. 29. In addition to the foregoing, tentative plans of the War Department include a joint camp of instruction for the Cavalry at Gettysburg, in which the New Jersey squadron will participate, provided the Mexican situation does not necessitate abandonment of the present plans. In such event the Cavalry arm will take a practice march within the state on dates to be designated later. The Signal Corps Company will probably make a practice march.

OREGON.

The 3d Infantry of Oregon National Guard, Col. Clenard McLaughlin (captain, Infantry, U.S.A.), in its annual muster for the War Department made the excellent showing of 45 officers and 812 men present and only 27 absent, which places it among the largest regiments of National Guard in the United States. Last year the regiment mustered 49 officers and 823 men and had 49 men absent. The official figures in detail for the muster of 1916 follow:

	Present.		Absent.		P.&A.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	
F.S. and Band..	15	0	0	0	15
N.C.S. and Band.	0	35	0	0	35
Company A....	3	64	0	5	72
" B.....	3	71	0	0	74
" C.....	3	67	0	3	73
" D.....	3	55	0	0	58
" E.....	3	47	0	7	57
" F.....	3	63	0	2	67
" G.....	3	43	0	4	50
" H.....	3	61	0	2	66
" I.....	2	87	0	3	92
" K.....	1	64	0	0	65
" L.....	1	54	0	0	55
" M.....	3	101	0	1	105
Total	45	812	0	27	884

2D NAVAL BATTLN, N.Y.—COMDR. E. T. FITZGERALD.

Governor Whitman, of New York, as commander-in-chief of the state military and naval forces, took his first review of the naval element on the night of April 10, when he reviewed the 2d Naval Battalion, under Comdr. Edward T. Fitzgerald, in its armory before a very large audience. The Governor has witnessed exhibitions of Engineers, Cavalry, Field Artillery and Infantry, of the National Guard, but in none of them was he more impressed than with the handy men of the 2d Naval Battalion, who not only have to master the many details of naval work, but have to perform work of land forces in addition.

Mr. Whitman was deeply interested and impressed with the various exhibitions given by the battalion, and the efficiency demonstrated by officers and men. When a squadron of miniature battleships, fully equipped with guns, wireless, etc., glided on the drill floor and gave both day and night maneuvers, the Governor was simply amazed at the perfect mechanical effects, and the nicety of the evolutions. These included an attack on a battleship by a submarine, which succeeded in inflicting serious damage, by putting a hole in the starboard side, which caused the battleship to list, and displaced her after cage mast. Another battleship, succeeded in ramming the submarine.

In target practice the squadron of battleships, using ball ammunition, destroyed a target at the west end of the armory, and this success was particularly pleasing to Mr. Whitman. Other exhibitions, however, held the attention of the Governor so markedly that it is hard to individualize. At their conclusion he expressed sincere appreciation of the very high character of the work performed, and gained a very thorough knowledge of how earnestly and successfully the officers and men have devoted their limited time to their duties.

With the Governor was Adjutant Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, and the detailed aids included the following: Majors Foster, 12th Inf., and Hoppin, 1st Brigade; Lieut. Comdr. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Captains Woodward, Engrs.; Perry, 1st Field Art.; Crall, 7th Inf.; Fairervis, 23d Inf., and Daniel, 7th Inf. Others with the Governor's party were Commo. Robert P. Forshever, commanding the Naval Militia; Comdr. A. B. Fry, Lieut. Comdrs. W. L. Sawyer and E. C. de Kay, of his staff. Among other special guests

present were Capt. F. B. Upham, U.S.N.; Lieut. Col. Sydney Grant, Capt. Harry Meekes and Capt. John D. Jennings, 13th N.Y.; Capt. Robert N. Mackin, Jr., 9th N.Y.; Brevet Brig. Gen. A. L. Kline, N.Y., and Kingsley L. Martin, former commander of 2d Battalion, Naval Militia.

The order of events were as follows: Review of the battalion, composed of six divisions in blue uniform, under Comdr. E. T. Fitzgerald. Wall scaling exhibition by the 2d Battalion team, under Lieut. Charles P. Crissey. Infantry drill, under Lieut. Theodore Wilson, including formation of street column and square, and firing with machine guns and rifles. One-pounder Hotchkiss Battery drill, including firings, and dissembling and assembling of pieces. Bayonet drill, under Ensign J. Walker Eaton, battleship maneuvers and evening-parade, under Lieut. Comdr. Arthur I. Perry. There was dancing for members and guests, the special guests being entertained by Commander Fitzgerald and his officers.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The answers appear this week on page 1056.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Williams, Me., April 6, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Hartman L. Butler gave a dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. S. S. Winslow, Chaplain Kangley and his nieces, the Misses Shea, and Capt. and Mrs. Masteller. Mrs. William Vose gave a large bridge party on Wednesday for Mesdames Gatchell, Miller, Merriam, Masteller, Hood, Williams, Winslow, the Misses Shea, Walker and Gatchell, and Mesdames Blood, Turner, Church and Miller, of Fort Preble. Prizes were won by Mrs. Blood and Miss Walker.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hood gave a dinner for Col. and Mrs. George W. Gatchell, Major and Mrs. Kephart, Lieut. and Mrs. Winslow, Miss Nell Walker, of Fort Constitution, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Williams. In her honor Mrs. Williams had an informal bridge party on Wednesday. Miss Shea won the prize. Mrs. George W. Gatchell gave a large bridge party on Wednesday for Mesdames Miller, Vose, Masteller, Merriam, Hood, Turner, Williams, Blood, Wilbur, Widdifield, Winslow, Misses Shea, Miller, Walker. Coming in for tea were Mrs. Hartman L. Butler, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Butler, Mrs. Pierson and Mrs. Bowen.

Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton entertained on Thursday with a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Lieut. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Nell Walker and Lieutenant Armstrong. The Fort Williams card club met in March with Major Kephart. Prizes were won by Captain Merriam and Mrs. Masteller. The card club met April 4 with Capt. and Mrs. Kenneth Masteller. Prizes were won by Mrs. Harry P. Wilbur and Captain Merriam. Lieut. and Mrs. Hood's guests for dinner Thursday evening were Capt. and Mrs. Bowen and Major and Mrs. Vose.

Fort McKinley, Me., April 6, 1916.

Col. Frank D. Mauldin gave a dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. A. S. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, Mrs. Mary Mosby and Lieut. and Mrs. W. B. Hardigg. Col. George W. Gatchell and his staff officers made an official visit on Tuesday, afterward being entertained for luncheon by Colonel Mauldin. Lieut. and Mrs. Finley are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Helen Roberta, March 29.

Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell had as their guests on Sunday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Deyton.

Sergeant Westlake gave an illustrated lecture, "The Religion of the Ancient Egyptians," at the Y.M.C.A. on Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Harry W. Stovall gave a dinner on Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg, Lieuts. A. E. Potts and Avery J. French. Capt. and Mrs. Thomas gave a farewell supper on Friday at the Fort McKinley club. Their guests were Colonel Mauldin, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Capt. and Mrs. Kramer, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardigg, Lieut. and Mrs. Stovall, Lieutenant Potts. After supper the guests saw Mary Pickford in "Such a Little Queen" at the post exchange.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., March 18, 1916.

An informal hop was given last night in honor of the 1st Battalion, three companies of which—A, B and D—commanded by Major William Brooke, depart Monday for exposition duty at San Diego. It was also the farewell appearance, for nobody likes to think how long, of the 21st Infantry band, which accompanies the troops.

A dinner-dance was given last Wednesday by the bachelors of the post for Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. George M. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Irwin, Miss Patricia Tiernan, Miss Evelyn Teel, Mrs. Margaret Waring, of Vancouver, Miss Dorothea Wagner, of Portland, Lieutenants Kimble, Eisenschmidt, Mueller, Benedict, Davidson, James and Elliott. Col. David J. Baker, jr., was host at Sunday supper for Capt. and Mrs. Richard C. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Knox, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, Capt. Eldred D. Warfield, Mrs. Guy Rowe and Miss Teel.

The final meeting of the bridge tournament was held yesterday at the quarters of Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls. Highest scores were won by Mrs. Herbert C. Gibner and Mrs. David J. Baker. Mrs. L. S. McCormick was guest of honor at a luncheon given by Mrs. Peter C. Field last Tuesday. Other guests were Mesdames William Cruikshank, James M. Hobson, Carroll F. Armistead, H. L. Taylor and James B. Woolnough.

Capt. M. E. Saville, Q.M.C., stationed at Fort Wright, spent a few days at the post last week, taking examinations for his majority. The examining board consisted of Col. D. J. Baker, jr., Major James T. Dean and Capt. Richard C. Moore. Col. and Mrs. David J. Baker gave a dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Murray Baldwin, Capt. and Mrs. H. C. Gibner, Lieut. and Mrs. Louis A. Kunzig, Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Hobson and Mrs. McDonald.

Mrs. Loyd S. McCormick, of Portland, gave a bridge-tee Thursday. Guests from the barracks were Mesdames Peter C. Field, David J. Baker, William Cruikshank and Murray Baldwin.

Vancouver Barracks has shared in the Mexican excitement, too. Orders were received Thursday afternoon for the 3d Battalion to entrain as soon as possible for El Centro, Cal., and by ten a.m. Friday they were on their way. Several of the families are preparing to follow as soon as word is received that they will not go further south.

Two juvenile birthday parties were celebrated during the week. Captain Clark Rockwell entertained Katherine Rowe, Dawn Baldwin, Maudie and Clara Louise Hartz, Billy Kunzig, Bunny Gibner, James Woolnough and Thomas Rockwell. Miss Ellen Knox celebrated her eleventh birthday Thursday afternoon by inviting the children of the post to make merry the occasion. The usual games were played and dainty refreshments served.

Capt. Robert S. Knox gave an interesting lecture on preparedness to the residents of Felida last Friday evening. Mrs. Rutherford S. Hartz and children leave shortly for San Diego, where Lieutenant Hartz is stationed with the 1st Battalion. An especially interesting lecture was delivered Thursday evening at the Rex theater by Lieutenant Minnigerode. The subject was "Recruiting," and was presented in a most interesting manner.

Mrs. David J. Baker returned Sunday night from a trip to Seattle, where she spent several days visiting her daughter, who is at school at Forest Ridge Convent in that city. Mrs. James M. Hobson, accompanied by her little daughter, Mary Margaret, will leave next week for California to visit her mother and later will join Lieutenant Hobson in San Diego. Mrs. Murray Baldwin gave a tea last Friday in honor of Captain Baldwin's mother, Mrs. Janet M. Baldwin, of San

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Francisco, who is their house guest. Mrs. Hiram Cooper poured tea and Mrs. David J. Baker served the ices. A charming feature of the affair was the introduction of the morning's bride, Mrs. Charles C. Benedict, to the ladies of the garrison.

Last Saturday evening the piano pupils of Miss Wood's class were entertained by Miss Josephine Olney, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Olney. Mrs. Louis Irwin entertained the ladies of the bridge club last Tuesday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Cooper, Maghee, Cruikshank and Baker.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., March 29, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. John K. Brown, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott and Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle. Miss Mary Fleming arrived Wednesday to visit her sister, Mrs. Harding Polk. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a dinner for Mrs. Frederick G. Turner and Mrs. T. H. Cunningham. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift, Lieut. and Mrs. John T. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Hal Pierce and Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle. Mrs. Turner left Thursday for Larchmont, N.Y., to visit her mother, Mrs. Weaver, and await the return of her husband, Capt. Frederick G. Turner, 13th Cav., who is now serving in Mexico with his regiment. Capt. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. J. C. Montgomery and Lieut. B. T. Merchant motored to Manhattan with Lieut. J. K. Brown to look at horses and polo ponies at Mr. Casement's ranch. Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Mrs. J. N. Wainwright and Lieut. I. P. Swift left Saturday to attend the horse show at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Wainwright will remain in Kansas City for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Otis Coles.

Lieut. W. W. Erwin is visiting his brother, Lieut. V. P. Erwin, while recovering from an injury received playing polo at West Point. Lieut. V. P. Erwin gave a farewell smoker Friday for Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle. The guests were Capt. W. P. Corbusier, Mr. Joe Erwin, Mr. Copeland, Lieutenants Wyche, Anderson, McKinney, Martin, Sumner, Morton, Donnelly, Cadenas, Hirbarne and Greenwald.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 1, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Laurance O. Mathews, from Manhattan, were week-end guests of Capt. and Mrs. P. W. Corbusier. Lieutenant Mathews is detailed at the Kansas State Agricultural College as military instructor. Capt. and Mrs. Corbusier entertained at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Mathews, Lieutenant Donnelly and Dr. W. S. Rice. Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, of Manhattan, spent the week-end with Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, and a charming dinner was given in honor of them by their hostess before the hop Saturday night for Mr. and Mrs. Harold Copeland, Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant and Lieutenants Hoyle and Erwin. Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin entertained at dinner before the hop for Mrs. Harding Polk, Miss Mary Fleming, Lieutenants Wyche, Raynor and Allen. Mrs. L. B. McAfee entertained for her small daughter, Marjory, with a birthday party for the five little sons of Capt. and Mrs. Prichard, Barnard, Charles, Frank, John and Roland, Lucile Swift, Bill Eastman and Bowditch Hunter.

Lieut. R. E. D. Hoyle, who has been visiting at Riley, left Saturday for his new station, Honolulu. His wife, Mrs. R. E. D. Hoyle, is visiting her parents, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, 4th Cav. Mrs. B. Y. Read has gone to her home in Colorado during Lieutenant Read's absence in Mexico with his regiment, the 11th Cavalry. Mrs. Levi Brown and her two children have returned to their home in St. Louis. Lieut. and Mrs. I. Spalding entertained at dinner for their house guests, the Misses Trippitt and Spalding, Lieutenants Greenwald and Anderson. Lieutenant Colonel Ballou has finished the field officers' course at Leavenworth and is now making his daughter, Mrs. G. B. Hunter, a short visit before joining his regiment, the 24th Infantry, at Columbus, N.M. Miss Pratt is the house guest of Mrs. McAfee.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Montgomery gave a delightful dinner for Mrs. Harding Polk, Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Miss Mary Fleming, Lieutenants Erwin, McKinney and Raynor. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee has arrived from Fort Bliss to visit her daughter, Mrs. J. C. Montgomery. Lieut. and Mrs. Laurance O. Mathews, of Manhattan, entertained at luncheon for Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards.

Mrs. W. W. Overton and Mrs. W. H. Smith are in Kansas City for a few days' shopping trip. Col. and Mrs. Allen have arrived from Leavenworth to visit their son, Lieut. T. de la M. Allen, and are at home in Arnold hall. Mrs. J. N. Wainwright has returned from Kansas City. Lieut. and Mrs. Merchant entertained at lunch for Mrs. Harding Polk, Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott, Miss Mary Fleming and Lieut. V. P. Erwin.

Lieut. T. de la M. Allen gave a luncheon complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Allen and the Rev. Father Mullaly. Other guests



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were Mrs. Harding Polk, Mrs. J. N. Wainwright, Miss Mary Fleming, Lieutenants Greenwald, Wyche, Cadenas, Raynor and Anderson. Mr. S. L. Cheney, of Columbus, Kas., is visiting Lieut. V. P. Erwin. Mr. Cheney is widely known to Army officers as having one of the finest stock farms in the West. He has sold many fine thoroughbreds to officers at Riley. Little Miss Louisa Davis gave a birthday party in honor of Master Jack Wainwright. The other small guests were Dolly Stokes and Mary Louise Jones.

Mrs. Harding Polk and children are spending a few days before leaving with Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers. Miss Mary Fleming is house guest of Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin. Mrs. T. H. Cunningham and Mrs. W. McCain were luncheon guests of Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott on Friday.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., April 1, 1916.

Col. Lincoln Karmany, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the Marine Barracks at the Mare Island Navy Yard, with Mrs. Karmany, is expected to arrive in Bremerton Monday for a two weeks' visit at the home of their daughter, Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, and Surgeon Hoyt. Miss Drake, of Bozeman, Mont., and Miss Rachel Drake, of Waltham, Mass., who are visiting their brother, Asst. Naval Constr. Whitford Drake, entertained at a roller skating party at the Coliseum, in Bremerton, Friday evening, twenty-four young people enjoying the sport. At the Drake home supper was served.

Surg. Clarence F. Ely is to come here for duty at the Naval Hospital. Mrs. Ely and three children have been spending the winter in Bremerton in the home which they purchased from Admiral Doyle. Miss Jean Morrison, of Portland, arrived Friday for a visit with her cousin, Mrs. R. M. Griswold, and Lieutenant Commander Griswold. Mrs. C. P. Deming, of Seattle, spent the week-end at the yard, the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. T. D. Barber. Mrs. Arthur Phinney, of Seattle, is week-end guest of Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw.

As a farewell to Paymr. E. R. Wilson a number of his intimate friends entertained at a progressive dinner of six courses on Saturday at the homes of Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Hoyt, Lieut. and Mrs. M. E. Shearer, Capt. and Mrs. F. A. Barker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Larimer, Mrs. Brown and Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus, dancing closing a delightful evening. Paymaster Wilson left to-day for duty at Mare Island.

Following the play given by the officers and ladies of the yard Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, Commandant and Mrs. R. E. Coontz gave a supper party for the members of the cast and also for the girls who sold candies during the evening; the guests included Paymr. and Mrs. Stanley, Lieut. and Mrs. Crosse, Dr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Paymasters McCarty and Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. Turpin, Capt. and Mrs. Barker, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Griswold, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Eleanor O'Leary, Miss Betty Bolles, Miss Margaret Burham and Miss Norma Rutter.

A son, Richard Norman Jensen, was born to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry Norman Jensen, on March 22. Miss Eleanor O'Leary, a student at Annie Wright Seminary, Tacoma, arrived to-day to spend the Easter vacation with her parents, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Timothy O'Leary. Mrs. Campbell, wife of Comdr. E. H. Campbell, commanding officer of the cruiser Charleston, and Mrs. Boynton, wife of Lieut. H. W. Boynton, of the same ship, leave next Tuesday for the South, to join their husbands at San Diego. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Phinney, of Seattle, spent Wednesday night at the yard, the guests of Capt. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a delightful cafeteria supper on board the receiving ship Philadelphia Wednesday. The supper was served on small tables on the upper deck of the ship. Following the supper all repaired to the bowling alley to join the other Navy people who had assembled for officers' night on the alleys.

Mrs. S. C. Loomis entertained at bridge on Tuesday for Mesdames Wentworth, Stanley, Thomas, Barber and Fowler and Miss Drake. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth had two tables of bridge on Saturday in honor of her guest, Mrs. C. B. Wood, of Seattle. The officers of the cruiser New Orleans entertained at dinner Saturday complimentary to Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Nelson Hibbs and their guest, Mrs. C. B. Wood, of Seattle. Mrs. A. R. Wentworth entertained the Original Sewing Club on Monday, the husbands coming in for supper.

A match was played on March 26 against a team from the University of Washington Club on the navy yard links. The navy yard won the match by a margin of ten points, 23 to 13. The University men came on the noon boat and were entertained at luncheon on board the cruiser West Virginia and at tea on board ship after the game. A return game will be played in Seattle this month.

EL PASO BORDER NOTES.

Fort Bliss, Texas, April 8, 1916.

Miss Peggy Davidson entertained at the Country Club Saturday with an informal bridge party, complimentary to Miss Lila Wilson, of Lynchburg, Va., a niece of Mrs. Thomas F. Schley, who accompanied Major and Mrs. Schley to Honolulu. Miss Floy Barnhardt won the high score prize. Miss Helen Berry received the second prize. Miss Wilson was given a guest prize. Mrs. F. L. Davidson assisted in entertaining. The guests were Misses Lila Wilson, Bessie Taylor, Helen Berry, Lucy Berry, Valeria Garrard, Floy Barnhardt and Mrs. F. B. Alderdice.

Lieut. Fritz P. Lindh was dinner host at the Country Club Saturday before the week-end dance. His guests were Miss Jounett Fall, Miss Marjorie Powers and Lieut. Charles B. Moore. Mrs. George S. Patton, jr., entertained Saturday at the Country Club at dinner, complimentary to Mrs. George S. Patton, sr., and Miss Anne Patton, of Pasadena. The guests remained for the dance. In the party were Mrs. Patton, sr., Miss Patton, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Robert D. Walsh, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh H. Broadhurst, Lieut. and Mrs. Victor S. Foster, Miss Bessie Taylor, Col. Charles W. Taylor, Capt. George W. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. R. S. B. Hariz and Lieut. Vernon G. Olmsmith.

Mrs. A. B. Fall entertained at Hotel Paso del Norte Friday at dinner. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Underhill, Miss Jounett Fall, Miss Marjorie Powers, Lieut. James G. Boswell, Lieuts. Fay W. Brabson and W. W. Crosby. Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzhugh B. Alderdice entertained Miss Fama Rickman and Capt. Walter J. Scott at dinner at the West Ysleta Country Club Thursday, preceding the mid-week dance. Mrs. J. A. Randolph and Mrs. Walter McDonald, her daughter, left for Mississippi the last of the week to visit relatives. They will stop off at various places in East Texas en route.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Harry S. Jones, Douglas, Ariz., April 4, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson had dinner last Sunday for Colonel Pickering, Lieut. and Mrs. Walthall, Lieut. and Mrs. O'Loughlin, Major Johnson and Lieutenant Wells. The Tuesday Card Club met with Mrs. Tillman this week, the winners being Mesdames Drake and Maguire. On Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Murphy entertained with cards for Colonel Pickering, Major Bennet, Capt. and Mrs. Tillman, Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Ingram, Capt. and Mrs. Morris. Captain Morris and Mrs. Tillman won the prizes.

Among guests entertained by Mrs. Adams at the Gadsden Hotel Wednesday at cards were Mesdames Gibson, Schoeffel, Tillman, Wieser, Schultz, Gillem and Dade. Major Johnson and Lieutenant Wells have recently joined the regiment, the Major giving up part of his leave and Lieutenant Wells arriving from the islands. Mrs. Neel entertained with a bridge luncheon Thursday at her home in Douglas, for Mesdames Schoeffel, Dade and Gibson, the latter winning. Capt. and Mrs. Wieser entertained Mr. and Mrs. U. P. Butler at dinner at the Gadsden last week.

Mrs. W. R. Gibson spent the week-end in Warren with her

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husband, who is stationed there temporarily during the scare caused by the Columbus raid. Among guests entertained Friday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Rutherford were Capt. and Mrs. Ingram. Mrs. B. J. Tillman, wife of Captain Tillman, gave a pretty party Saturday for Mesdames Lasseigne, Downs, Kern, Dade, Wieser, Hand, Delaplane, Patch, McCleave, Adams, Wilson, Morris, Murphy, Gibson, Rutherford, Schoeffel, Gillem, Davis, Walthall, Cole, Clark, O'Loughlin and Yale. The winners of prizes were Mesdames Murphy, Kern, Delaplane, Davis and Adams.

Mrs. J. F. Guilfoyle, wife of Colonel Guilfoyle, 4th Cav., formerly stationed here with the 9th Cavalry, arrived in the city to visit for a time with her many friends before sailing for Honolulu to join her family. She leaves Sunday evening. Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel entertained with cards Saturday evening in honor of Mrs. Guilfoyle and Dr. Wright. Mr. and Mrs. Pirtle gave a dinner Sunday at their home in Douglas in honor of Mrs. Guilfoyle. On Saturday evening, the Douglas Country Club entertained with a dinner-dance which was quite largely attended. Many of the Army circle attended, as it was the first chance the officers of the camp have had to remain out of camp after ten since the Columbus affair.

IN THE VALLEY OF THE RIO GRANDE.

Harlingen, Texas, April 7, 1916.

Capt. and Mrs. Walter J. Scott were hosts at a party to the movies on April 5 for Mesdames Joseph A. Gaston, Edward A. Keyes, Harry J. Malony, Geoffrey Keyes, Colonel Gaston, Lieutenants Keyes and Malony. Capt. Charles J. Nelson, Q.M.C., late of 17th Infantry, arrived April 2 from Fort Huachuca to become assistant to Chief Quartermaster Willis, relieving Capt. John S. Chambers, Q.M.C. Captain Nelson is accompanied by his wife and two children.

Capt. Wait C. Johnson, captain of the baseball team of the 26th Infantry, played with the team on April 2 as pitcher and made a magnificent run that saved the day for his team. He struck out twenty-four men. There were thirteen innings, the final score being three, in favor of 26th Infantry team, to two of Brownsville baseball team.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Wheeler and little Miss Nanine Wheeler were visitors to San Benito on Wednesday.

The recreation tent erected through the efforts of Chaplain Charles R. Freeland, 6th Cav., at the camp of that regiment, is proving of pleasure and comfort to those in camp. The reading and writing conveniences are appreciated by "the boys."

Lieut. and Mrs. Agard H. Bailey had dinner on Sunday at the officers' mess for Mesdames Chambers, Compton, Lieutenant Compton and Captain Chambers. Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 26th Inf., from Kingsville, was a visitor here on April 3.

Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, regimental adjutant, 6th Cav., having been relieved from duty here and transferred to the Aviation Section, the band of the 6th Cavalry tendered Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm a concert at their hotel on Monday, just prior to their departure, and the officers and ladies of the 6th Cavalry and 26th Infantry met en masse at the five o'clock train on April 3 to see Lieut. and Mrs. Lahm off for San Diego.

Capt. and Mrs. George K. Wilson gave a luncheon at the country club, Brownsville, April 2, for Mesdames Purcell, West, Major Perry L. Boyer, Mr. West and Lieutenant Purcell. Lieut. and Mrs. Henry J. Damm, from San Benito, visited friends here on April 2.

The 2d Squadron, 3d Cav., commanded by Major Edward Anderson, 3d Cav., reached Brownsville April 1 at eleven o'clock from Fort Ringgold, Rio Grande City, marching overland a distance of 110 miles. Men and horses arrived in excellent condition. Major Edward Anderson has been assigned duty with the border patrol. Major Anderson was in command of a squadron of the 12th Cavalry, which was camped at Harlingen prior to the arrival of the 6th Cavalry, and later

camped at Mercedes until departure in February of the 12th Cavalry for Panama, when Major Anderson joined the 3d Cavalry and became squadron commander at Fort Ringgold.

Forty-eight horses for the 6th Cavalry reached headquarters camp on April 1. They are said to be splendid mounts. Thirty-odd mules were received on April 1.

A baseball league has been formed in the valley. Mr. Albert H. Fernandez, of Brownsville, was chosen president; Mr. McMurray Ritchie, of San Benito, secretary and treasurer; Capt. Wait C. Johnson, chairman of the schedule committee, which includes all the managers. The season was formally opened on April 2. Games are to be played on Wednesdays, Sundays and all holidays available. Capt. Wait C. Johnson is manager of the team of the 26th Infantry.

The 6th Cavalry band's program for the evening of April 4 at Tyler Park was unusually enjoyable. The director's arrangement of the past songs of the old 2d Division makes a delightful piece of music, known as "Review of the 2d Division," patrol suite. Mr. W. J. O'Callaghan is director.

Mr. F. F. Lahm, father of Lieut. Frank P. Lahm, now captain in Aviation Section, accompanied his son and Mrs. Lahm to California. Mrs. Edward Croft, wife of Captain Croft, 26th Inf., is being welcomed to the regiment. Capt. and Mrs. Croft are located at San Benito. Capt. Ernest Van D. Murphy, 4th Inf., recently passed through here en route to Fort Sam Houston from Fort Brown.

Major and Mrs. Percy Willis entertained Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walton, of Brownsville, at dinner on April 2.

An interesting game of polo was played at the polo field on April 2. The teams were known as the Blues and Whites. Col. Robert L. Bullard was referee. Lieuts. George H. Haddison, Walter R. Wheeler, Arthur A. White and Henry J. Damm were the Blues; Lieuts. Agard H. Bailey, George W. Krapf, James A. O'Brien and Mr. Charles Armstrong, of Armstrong Ranch, were flying the White. The Blues team scored six to nothing of the true color, six periods being played. After the game the polo teams were entertained at the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Bullard.

Lieut. Arthur A. White, 26th Inf., stationed at Lyford, in the valley, spent Sunday with friends here. Major and Mrs. Percy Willis had dinner April 6 for Capt. and Mrs. John S. Chambers at the Mooreland. Mrs. and Miss Rose Bullard were San Benito visitors on April 7.

The 1st Squadron, 3d Cav., with station at Fort Brown, were packed and were to have started on their march for station at Fort Sam Houston on April 3 when orders were received to keep this squadron at their same post. Officers of the 26th Infantry and 6th Cavalry were anticipating entertaining at dinner on Monday at the club mess in compliment to the 3d Cavalry officers as they passed this way.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Empire, Canal Zone, April 1, 1916.

Virginia and Julia Huguet had a few little friends in for dinner Saturday and for the "movies" afterward. Capt. and Mrs. J. K. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. James Justice, Lieut. and Mrs. Ware and Mrs. Milburn left early Tuesday morning for a horseback ride to Arajan, returning to the post late that afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Miss Helen Muir and Lieutenant Fecché were supper guests of Lieutenant Budd, at Camp Otis, on Sunday. On Monday, Lieutenants Paul Murray and A. V. Arnold were Empire guests at a dinner given by Miss Ruth Miller, of Otis. On Tuesday night, Capt. and Mrs. S. H. Hopson had a few friends in for a delightful evening of music. Lieut. Walton Goodwin, who was operated on at the Ancon Hospital on Tuesday, is doing splendidly and hopes to be able to return to the post within the next ten days. Mrs. Fred W. Bugbee, as hostess for the fortnightly meeting of the Ladies' Auction Club, entertained

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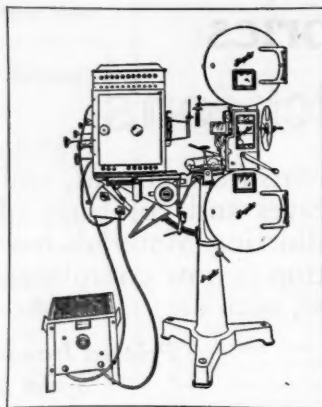
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on Wednesday Mesdames J. K. Partello, A. V. Partello, Baltzell, Moss, Deitch, Barnes, Wiley, Rutherford, Ware, O'Brien, Lanphier, Caffery and Forbes, and Miss Muir. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Moss, J. K. Partello, Rutherford and Miss Muir.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Muir gave a green and gold dinner on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Major and Mrs. Waterhouse, Madame Partello, Miss Muir and Lieutenants Farmer and Budd. The following evening, Col. and Mrs. Morton were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Saltzman, of Quarry Heights, other guests being Gen. C. R. Edwards, Mrs. Pratt and Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, of the Artillery. Mrs. Waterhouse entertained Mesdames Charles G. Morton, C. W. Larned, Arnold, A. A. Wiley, and A. V. Partello at a luncheon last Friday. Lieut. Frank W. Milburn arrived Friday on the S.S. Panama, after spending six weeks at his home in Indiana. Mrs. Rolf E. Bolling was also a passenger on the Panama. She went up to the States in December to be present at the wedding of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Galt, to President Wilson, and has been visiting relatives in Washington and Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee had dinner last night for Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Brady, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson Lawrence and Lieut. and Mrs. Frank W. Milburn. A jolly leap year supper was given by Lieut. Col. Evan M. Johnson and the Misses Johnson for twenty-four guests at Camp Gaillard last night. The guests from Empire were: Misses Helen Muir, Louise Larned and Augusta Geer, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilford Twyman and Lieut. Paul Murray, Sumner Waite, Chase Byrne and A. V. Arnold. After supper they attended the garrison hop at Gaillard. Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell were dinner hosts this evening for Major and Mrs. S. M. Waterhouse, Mrs. C. W. Larned, Major R. C. Croxton and Lieut. and Mrs. Twyman.

Capt. and Mrs. Herman Glade are spending a few days at Hotel Aspinwall, Island of Taboga. A large number went to Colon today for the Cotillon Club dance and for the week-end at Hotel Washington.

The Twyman children had as their little dinner guests this evening and for the "movies" Janet and Elizabeth Justice and Noble Wiley. The junior Army ball team played an interesting game with the team from Balboa to-day, on the boys' diamond here at Empire, with a score of 8 to 6 in favor of the Army boys.

FORT GRANT NOTES.

Fort Grant, C.Z., March 31, 1916.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen had dinner Wednesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan and Captains Biscoe and Fulton. Lieut. and Mrs. Bagg were dinner hosts on Thursday for Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Greene and Captains Biscoe and Fulton. The Card Club met Friday with Mrs. Bagg, Mrs. DuBois winning the prize. Officers and ladies of the post are indebted to Lieutenant Peek, commander of the mine planter, General Schofield, for an unusually pleasant day aboard his ship, on its trip through the canal, Saturday, on its way to the States. Luncheon was served for over forty. Mr. and Mrs. Morgentaller and small son are visiting their brother-in-law and sister, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist. Major and Mrs. Mitchell have as their guests Mr. and Miss Stebbins, father and sister of Mrs. Mitchell.

Tuesday was United States day at the Panama Exposition. Troops from all along the line paraded in Panama that day, and special entertainment was arranged at the exposition for Americans. Lieutenant Borden has returned from a visit to his parents in Washington. Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. DuBois Saturday. Lieut. and Mrs. DuBois's guests Thursday were Captain Biscoe and Lieutenant Borden.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan had dinner Friday for Capt. and Madame Hasbrouck and Lieut. and Mrs. Cullen. Mr. Sloan, who has been on sick report, is for duty again and much improved. It will be remembered that he suffered a slight attack of paralysis while on leave, last winter. Mrs. Aubrey was the overnight guest of Capt. and Mrs. Lull on Saturday. The 144th Company has returned from guard duty on Naos Island and the 81st has gone out.

Among those attending Mrs. Cook's tea, in Ancon, were Mesdames Mitchell, Lull, Dunn and Miss Stebbins. Captain Hasbrouck has as his guests his brother and two children. In their honor, he had a launch party to Farfan Beach Wednesday. Others in the party were Madame Hasbrouck, Major and Mrs. Gilchrist and their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Morgentaller and son. Mrs. Cullen and Mrs. DuBois were luncheon guests of Mrs. Craig at the Tivoli Monday afternoon.

Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan had dinner Sunday for Major and Mrs. Gilchrist. The Fort Grant Chapter of the Army Relief Society met Monday at the home of the president, Mrs. Mitchell, and decided to have a vaudeville show about the middle of April for the benefit of the society. Capt. and Mrs. Eddy, of Cristobal, with their small daughter, and Mrs. Eddy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Greene Wednesday. Lieutenant Craig and his mother sailed Sunday for New Orleans, for a visit of several weeks in the States. Mrs. Fred Smith, of Balboa Heights, gave a tea Saturday in honor of Mrs. Hughes, who recently arrived here. Mrs. McKie had a tea-dance Monday for her guests, Mrs. and Miss Kerr. Mrs. Chapple, of New London, is visiting Mrs. Dunn. Mr. and Mrs. Morgentaller and son, guests of Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, have gone to Costa Rica for a week. Mrs. Chambers and baby are the latest arrivals on the post.

Hiking and maneuvers have been the recreation of the troops for the past month. They went into camp Friday morning out near old Panama, returning late Saturday. Mrs. Campbell had bridge Friday for Mesdames Morgentaller, Greene and Sloan. The Card Club met Friday with Mrs.

Sloan, Mrs. Cullen winning the prize. Mrs. Greene had bridge Friday night for Mesdames Mitchell, Cullen, Sloan, Morgentaller, Bagg, DuBois and Miss Stebbins. Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Mitchell won prizes.

Mr. and Mrs. Morgentaller gave a dinner at the Tivoli Sunday for Major and Mrs. Gilchrist, Capt. and Mrs. Lull, Colonel Snyder and Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan. Miss Cameron, of Washington, who is visiting relatives at Corozal, was the guest of Mrs. Hughes for a few days. Mrs. Sloan had a table of Bridge Wednesday for Mesdames Morgentaller, Campbell and Hughes. Mrs. Bagg entertained at cards on Tuesday for Mesdames Chambers, Morgentaller, Sloan, Greene, Hughes, Gilchrist and Hasbrouck. Mrs. Hughes had a table Wednesday for Mesdames Campbell, Chambers and Sloan. The Card Club met Friday with Mrs. Cullen, Mrs. Bagg winning.

Colonel Cronkrite was a visitor on the post Friday. He and Mrs. Cullen that day were luncheon guests of Major and Mrs. Mitchell. Mrs. Eddy and Marcia came over from Cristobal, Monday, for the birthday party of little Sara Greene. Mrs. Morris had bridge Thursday for Mesdames Sloan, Chambers and Campbell. Mrs. Gilchrist entertained at cards Thursday for Mesdames Cullen, Greene, Hughes, Chambers, Gilchrist, Bagg, Sloan and Hasbrouck. Mrs. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Greene were prize-winners.

CORREGIDOR.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., Feb. 26, 1916.

Col. and Mrs. Phillips's guests at dinner on Feb. 19 were Major and Mrs. Landon, of Manila, Major and Mrs. Steele, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. Capt. Thomas Duncan gave a most unique surprise party in honor of Major Ferguson's birthday on Feb. 18, his guests being Major and Mrs. Landon, Capt. and Mesdames Berry, Turtle, Phipps, Cocheu, Lecocq, Lieut. and Mesdames Kimberly, McCammon, Pierce, Miss Buckley, Majors Patterson and Ferguson. The popular supper-dances are being held weekly at the "Nipa Club," Infantry Level.

The Washington's Birthday masquerade at Olongapo was attended by Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, the Misses Bailey, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Captain Fassett and Lieutenants McDill and Johnson. Major Patterson entertained a house party at Fort Mills over Washington's Birthday, his guests being Mr. and Mrs. Everett, Miss Laura Jones and Mr. Chipman. Mrs. Cocheu spent several days in Manila last week as the guest of Mrs. Peek. Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Knowlton, at McKinley. Miss Eleanor Williams was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Shanks last week, in Manila. Miss Laura Jones gave a tea at the Polo Club, in Manila, on Sunday last complimentary to Miss Eleanor Williams. The guests were Misses Katherine and Sarah Shanks, Major Manley, Captain Kinard, Lieutenants McIntosh and Dent.

On the evening of Feb. 21 an exceptionally good boxing exhibition followed the regular moving picture performance on Topside. The "De Villiers Vaudeville Company" was the leading attraction at the theater last week. The "Middle Side Leaguers" have beaten McKinley twice during the past week in hotly contested baseball games. This team promises to be one of the strongest in the proposed league which will be started shortly.

Mrs. Chester Mills, of Camp Stotsenburg, has been visiting Mrs. Phipps. A dinner-party was given in her honor last Wednesday by Capt. and Mrs. Phipps, the guests being Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Mills, Miss Bailey, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly, Captain Fassett and Lieutenant McDill. Mrs. Steele gave a bridge party Thursday for Mrs. Mills. Prizes were won by Mesdames Jenks, Kimberly and MacGregor. The bi-weekly dance was given in the Administration Building on Topside last Friday evening. Mrs. Lecocq entertained at a progressive dinner for Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Major and Mrs. Steele, Miss Redfield, Miss Curtiss, Major Patterson, Captain Fassett and Lieutenants Johnson and Stanley. Miss Eleanor Williams, daughter of Major Williams, C.A.C., entertained for the week-end Miss Laura Jones, of Fort McKinley, giving a dinner before the Infantry hop at the Nipa Club.

Major and Mrs. Humphrey also entertained at dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Huston, Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly and Lieut. and Mrs. Fowler. Lieut. B. C. Dunn, of Caballo, has had as his guests at Baguio during the past two weeks Mrs. F. H. Fay, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Helen Fay, of Auburn, N.Y. The Misses Bailey have returned after a week spent at Cavite with Wallace. Mrs. Burgess, of Camp Stotsenburg, has been the week-end guest of Gen. and Mrs. Bailey. Miss Rowena Abbott, of Fort McKinley, has been visiting Mrs. Paul D. Bunker. Mrs. Phipps entertained at luncheon for Miss Abbott on Feb. 25.

A "mint julep" party was given by Capt. and Mrs. Phipps in honor of Captain Fassett on Feb. 28. Captain Fassett leaves shortly to join his regiment, the 27th Infantry, which arrives on the transport Logan. This will be a busy week in military circles in and about Manila, due to the arrival of two transports; the Logan with the 27th Infantry, from Panama, and the regularly scheduled Thomas, from San Francisco.

The swimming beach and bath houses at Corregidor, which were completely demolished by the last typhoon, have been replaced and greatly improved.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I., March 5, 1916.

A bridge party was given by Mrs. Frank H. Phipps on Feb. 29. The prizes were won by Mesdames Bailey, Johnson, Price, Vose and Wilson. Mrs. Hearn served tea and Mrs. Phillips poured coffee. Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Phillips, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Captain Fassett were

dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Dutton on Tuesday. Mrs. Phillips was "at home" to the officers and ladies of the garrison Wednesday. Mrs. Steele poured tea.

A slight earthquake was felt at Corregidor during the afternoon of March 1.

Major and Mrs. Jenks had dinner March 1 for Gen. and Mrs. Bailey, Col. and Mrs. Phillips and Capt. and Mrs. Tanner. After several delightful solos by Major Jenks bridge was played. Mrs. Ottosen was hostess at two morning bridge parties of five tables this week. The "Nipa Club," Infantry Level, was the scene of great hilarity on Friday night, when 1916 gave the women the right to choose their own partners for dancing. The privilege of signing "chits" was also extended to the "fair sex."

Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Capt. and Mrs. Bartlett, Lieut. and Mrs. Gillespie dined with Lieut. and Mrs. Vose before the dance. Capt. and Mrs. Turtle also entertained at dinner that night for Major and Mrs. Jenks, Major and Mrs. Dutton, Capt. and Mrs. Phipps and Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly. A large reception was given at the "Scout Club" on Wednesday afternoon by the officers and ladies of the Scout garrison in honor of Major and Mrs. Huston, new arrivals.

A very successful leap year dance was given at the Army and Navy Club in Manila on Tuesday night. Many Corregidor people were among those present. Mrs. MacGregor entertained the Infantry Level Bridge Club on Wednesday at the Nipa Club. Major and Mrs. Humphrey and Lieut. and Mrs. Cramer were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Kimberly on Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu gave a cocktail party at the Topside Club on March 4, to welcome Capt. and Mrs. Peek. Captain Peek, who has been recently detailed in Manila with the Quartermaster Corps, is ordered to Corregidor and will assume command of the 70th Company. Capt. and Mrs. Peek will be house guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cocheu while their new home is being settled.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., March 25, 1916.

Mrs. William D. Chitty has been the recipient of many attractive social compliments in the past week, and will be the honor guest at others in the two weeks to come before the sailing of the April transport, when she will leave for the States with Captain Chitty and their daughters. Mrs. Walter C. Short gave a lovely bridge-luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. Chitty and Mrs. Rawson Warren, who will leave on that boat. Twenty guests were present for the bridge which was played during the morning hours, followed by a delicious luncheon. Prizes were won by Mesdames Carey, Naylor, Lantry, Prunty and Hoyle, and the guest prizes awarded to Mesdames Chitty and Warren.

Mrs. Ellen Jordan gave a two-table bridge this week for Mesdames Frederick S. Strong, Henry Lantry, Clyde B. Crusan, John J. Boniface, Karl Truesdell, Pelham D. Glassford, Charles D. Daly and W. E. Shedd. The prizes were won by Mrs. Glassford and Mrs. Shedd. Mrs. Elvid Hunt, of the 1st Infantry, gave a charming children's party on Friday for her two small house guests, little Rose and Ben McClellan, who, with their mother, Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, came out from Fort Shafter to stay at Schofield while the troops were in the field. All the children of the 1st Infantry garrison were invited.

Mrs. Walter H. Frank gave a luncheon on Friday for Mesdames S. L. Faison, Hugh D. Wise, Guy G. Palmer, Miss Dorothy Palmer, Mesdames Louie Beard, Livingston Watrous, Thomas L. Crystal, from Shafter, and Mesdames Harris and Flower and Misses Babcock and O'Neill, of New York. Mrs. Sears gave a dinner on Thursday, followed by a "line party" at the movies. The guests were Mesdames George E. Kumpke, Clyde B. Crusan, Byard Sneed, Fred W. Pitts, Paul H. McCook, E. H. Hartnett and Charles H. Rice. Capt. and Mrs. John B. F. Waring, of the Medical Corps, are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on March 22.

During the last week a number of evening picnic parties have taken place, some of them being in the several camps of the mapping parties and some on the beaches on the north side of the island. Waimea Beach was the scene of one of the jolliest suppers lately. Mrs. Joseph F. Janda being hostess, the party motoring down in the late afternoon and enjoying the feast spread on the sands. Present were Lieut. and Mrs. John D. Burnett, the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon, Lieutenants Ulio, Simmons, Jones, V. V. Enyart and Captain Leonard.

Friday before the 25th hop Lieut. and Mrs. James E. Chaney were hosts at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford, Mrs. John D. Burnett and Capt. Alexander J. Macenab. Later Mrs. Chaney and Mrs. Frank H. Albright were hostesses for the evening at the hop in the club. Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Robert P. Harbold at dinner on the same evening.

Lieut. Harry Pfeil gave an informal dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Augustine McIntyre and Capt. and Mrs. H. S. Kilbourne on Thursday of the week. Lieut. Charles J. Naylor, 4th Cav., who has been ill for the past month in the Department Hospital, has so far recovered that he could be brought home and is being welcomed back most heartily.

Fort Shafter, H.T., March 27, 1916.

The garrison at Fort Kamehameha on Saturday evening gave a most enjoyable hop, to which a number of townfolk were bidden. Col. and Mrs. W. B. Atkinson, of Fort Shafter, and Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Hinkle, of Fort Armstrong, were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jack London at their home at Waikiki Beach last Sunday evening.

Mrs. Ernest B. Gose gave a bridge party last week at her home in the Manoa Valley. Major and Mrs. Cose leave shortly for the mainland. Gen. and Mrs. Wisser entertained at dinner Tuesday for Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Macfarlane, Major and Mrs. R. R. Raymond, Major and Mrs. Edgar Russell and Lieut. and Mrs. Richard H. Kimball.

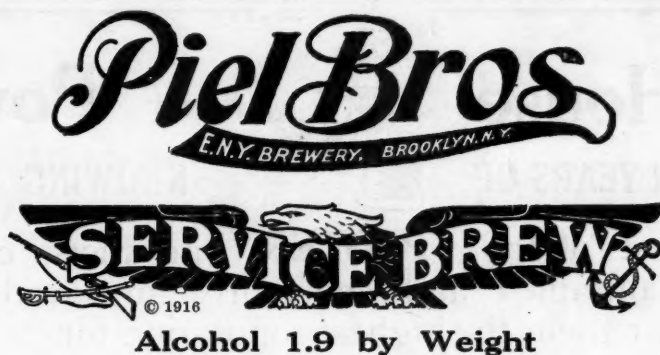
Mrs. Paul R. Manchester on Wednesday gave a buffet supper for the "widows" of the post. A particularly jolly time was had by all. Bridge was played. The guests were Mesdames A. P. Clark, F. A. Barker, R. A. Wheeler, Hobley, F. F. Black, H. C. K. Muhlberg, G. H. Halloran, Tupper, W. H. Chatfield, M. J. Lenihan, W. G. Jones, R. P. Howell, R. M. Lyon, Randolph, Atkinson, Cochran, R. G. Calder and the Misses Hill, Rosbaum and Lenihan.

One of the largest dinners of the week was that at which Col. and Mrs. Atkinson entertained in honor of Col. and Mrs. Daniel L. Howell and for Mrs. Dyer, of Boston, Col. and Mrs. Houston, Mrs. Howell-Clinton, Madame Randolph, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Cochran, Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde R. Abraham and Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Sullivan. Mrs. Charles S. Lincoln entertained on March 22 for several of the "widows" of the post. Three tables of bridge were played.

Mrs. Benjamin F. McClellan, accompanied by her two children, Rose and Ben McClellan, were house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt at Castner for a few days, returning to Fort Shafter in time to welcome the troops back after their week in the field. Miss Bernard, of Honolulu, was week-end guest of Mrs. Robert C. Calder, who later visited Mrs. F. F. Black during the absence of Lieutenant Black in the field. Captain Clark has been confined to his quarters for several days on account of illness.

Miss Leonore McGowan, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Frederick Phisterer at Fort Ruger, has gone to Pearl Harbor to be the guest of Miss Geraldine Bousch for a fortnight. Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Gallogly have taken the house in the Manoa Valley that Capt. and Mrs. Edward Masee will vacate shortly, as Captain Masee returns to the mainland on the June transport. Lieutenant Gallogly is the new department judge advocate.

Capt. E. H. Cook has been relieved duty with the 2d Infantry and will sail on the April transport to join his new regiment, the 6th Infantry, at El Paso. Captain Cook is one of the oldest members of the 2d, and his departure will be deeply regretted by all. Lieutenant Whitener, also relieved



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duty with the 2d, sails on the April transport to join his new regiment, the 16th. Capt. and Mrs. Alden C. Knowles gave a charming dinner on Friday in honor of Col. and Mrs. Daniel Howell, who have recently joined the 2d. Covers were placed for Col. and Mrs. Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Harker, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Jamerson and the host and hostess. Major William R. Dashiell and Capt. Edwin Hartshorn were visitors on the post Monday and Tuesday, coming in from the Coral Gardens to be present at the meeting of the board for examination of candidates for the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Miss Ruth Chase, of Minneapolis, house guest of Mrs. R. Calder, sailed for the mainland on the Great Northern. Major Dashiell gave a dinner party last Sunday evening at the Coral Garden Hotel for several officers of his battalion. Mrs. John S. Sullivan and daughter, Jean Payton Sullivan, have returned from the Department Hospital to their home in the cantonment. Miss Jocelyn Parker, of Buffalo, N.Y., will be house guest of Miss Bonnie Scott for the next fortnight. Mrs. G. H. Halloran was house guest of Major and Mrs. Ragan while the troops have been in the field.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1050.)

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay, Commander.

BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Earl A. McIntyre. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Douglas L. Howard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Halsey Powell, Commander.

JOUETT (destroyer). (Flagship). Lieut. Halsey Powell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
BEALE (destroyer). Lieut. Charles T. Blackburn. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BURROWS (destroyer). Lieut. Romuald P. P. Meelewski. Lower New York Harbor duty. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Ensign Howard A. Flanigan. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class). 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
FULTON (stationship). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
TONOPAH (monitor). Lieut. Robert T. Merrill. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Robert M. Hineley. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

POTOMAC (tender). Chief Btsn. Peter Emery. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Lieut. Garnet Hulings. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lawrence F. Reifsnider. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Schuyler Milld. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. William L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. Irving H. Mayfield. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Ralph A. Koch, Commander.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Conant Taylor. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Carroll Q. Wright. At Block Island Sound. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Block Island Sound. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At Block Island Sound. Send mail to the Submarine Base, New London, Conn.
E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Eric L. Barr. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harold M. Bemis. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.
G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Paul F. Foster. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Ronan C. Grady, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to Pensacola, Fla.
TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Harold Jones. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-5 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At Pensacola, Fla.
K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Claudius R. Hyatt. At Pensacola, Fla.

MINING AND MINE SWEEPING DIVISION.

Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap, Commander.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). (Flagship of division commander.) Comdr. Arthur MacArthur. Sailed April 9 from Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
BALTIMORE (mine depot ship). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. Sailed April 9 from Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
DUBUQUE (mine training ship). Lieut. Comdr. Leonard R. Sargent. Sailed April 7 from Pensacola, Fla., for the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Huxford. At Pensacola, Fla.
ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. Sailed

April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SONOMA (tender). Lieut. Edmund S. R. Brandt. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Division Commander.) Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ARETHUSA (fuel ship, merchant complement). Richard Werner, master. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Port Arthur, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Wilbert Smith. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. John Grady. At Port-au-Prince, Hayti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CYCLOPS (fuel ship, merchant complement). George Worley, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
NEPTUNE (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ORION (fuel ship, merchant complement). Fred E. Horton, master. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. Sailed April 10 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Washington, D.C., en route to navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Comdr. Edwin T. Pollock. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). (Trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
KEARSARGE, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Louis R. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Robert Henderson. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. Harry A. Field. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Lieut. Comdr. Myles Joyce. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). Capt. Richard H. Jackson. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles H. Shaw. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

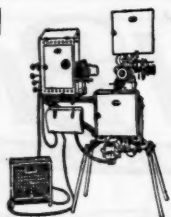
PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Raleigh, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.
SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winslow.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. At San Diego, Cal.

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ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Arthur G. Kavanagh. At San Diego, Cal.
BUFFALO, transport, 6(a), 4(b). Comdr. Mark St. C. Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.
CHATTANOOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Senn. On the West coast of Mexico.
CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. At San Diego, Cal.
DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. Sailed April 1 from Corinto, Nicaragua, for San Diego, Cal.
RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. William H. Standley. On the West coast of Mexico.

FLEET AUXILIARIES.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Frank B. Freyer. On the West Coast of Mexico.
IROQUOIS (tender). Bttn. Frank Bruce. At San Pedro, Cal.
NANSHAN (fuel ship, merchant complement). William D. Pridaux, master. At San Francisco, Cal.
NERO (fuel ship, merchant complement). William J. Kelton, master. On the West coast of Mexico.
SATURN (fuel ship, merchant complement). Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander.

MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Lieut. Comdr. Manley H. Simons. At San Diego, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. William A. Glassford, Commander.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William A. Glassford. At San Diego, Cal.
PERRY (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1915). Lieut. Harry A. McClure. At San Diego, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At San Diego, Cal.
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Bernard O. Wills. At San Diego, Cal.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At San Diego, Cal.

Reserve Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Willis W. Bradley, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Willis W. Bradley. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel E. Barbey. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash.
TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Daniel J. Callaghan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

INTREPID (barracks ship). At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Paul M. Bates. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard B. Berry. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.
F-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis W. Scanland. In ordinary at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. William F. Newton, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-1 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Trever. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Frederick C. Sherman. At San Pedro, Cal.
H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At San Pedro, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. James P. Olding, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Frank J. Lowry. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Howard D. Bode. At Honolulu, H.T.
K-8 (submarine) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At Honolulu, H.T.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral William F. Fullam, Commander-in-Chief.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Fullam.) Lieut. Hugh Brown. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Charles S. McWhorter. At Seattle, Wash. Address there. The Albany has been temporarily assigned to the Washington Naval Militia during the overhaul of the Vicksburg.
CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At San Francisco, Cal.
COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Roscoe O. MacFall. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edward H. Campbell. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Oregon is assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia.
PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At San Diego, Cal. Address there.
SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). Lieut. Comdr. Orin G. Murfin. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr.

Charles M. Tozer. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.
WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Sam C. Loomis. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

BROOKLYN, cruiser, first class, 20(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. George O. Day. At Shanghai, China.
CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Amoy, China.
GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915.) Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. At Swatow, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brother-ton. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Calk. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.
VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

PAMPANGA, gunboat, 6(b). Ensign Julian B. Timberlake. At Canton, China.
WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Richard R. Mann. At Swatow, China.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

MOHICAN (stationary tender). (Flotilla flagship.) Chief Bttn. Owen T. Hurdle. At the submarine base, naval station, Cavite, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr., Division Commander.

MONADNOCK, tender, 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. Operating in Manila Bay.
A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. Manila Bay.
A-3 (submarine). Ensign Edwin T. Short. Manila Bay.
A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. Manila Bay.
A-5 (submarine). Ensign Albert H. Rooks. Manila Bay.
A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. Manila Bay.
A-7 (submarine). Lieut. William M. Quigley. Manila Bay.
B-1 (submarine). Lieut. Miles P. Refo, jr. Manila Bay.
B-2 (submarine). Lieut. Sherwood Picking. Manila Bay.
B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann, jr. Manila Bay.

FIRST DESTROYER DIVISION.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Division Commander.

ABARENDA (fuel ship acting as tender), merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Manila, P.I.
DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon, jr. At Manila, P.I.
BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Manila, P.I.
CHANCEY (destroyer). Lieut. George H. Bowdey. At Olongapo, P.I.
DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Robert B. Powers, master. At Cavite, P.I.
MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Lieut. David A. Scott. At Manila, P.I.
PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Bttn. William Derrington. At the naval station, Guam.
WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Bttn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Bttn. Gustav Freudendorf. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.
BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
BUSHNELL (tender). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Walter M. Hunt. Sailed March 17 from Naples, Italy, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. Sailed March 30 from St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, for the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Emory F. Clement. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.
CONYNGHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Cramps Ship Yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DOWNES (destroyer). Lieut. Cary W. Magruder. In ordinary at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
DUNCAN (destroyer). Lieut. Randall Jacobs. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGLE (converted yacht). Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. Survey-

ing in Haytian waters. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedo boat). Lieut. Merritt Hodson. The Farragut is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

FORTUNE (tug). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gygax. At the Submarine Base, New London, Conn. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Lieut. Jacob L. Hydrick. At Galveston, Texas. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HANNIBAL (surveying ship). Comdr. George N. Hayward, retired. Sailed April 9 from the Survey Grounds, off the coast of Nicaragua, for New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., New Orleans, La.

HECTOR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

IRIS (tender). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

JACOB JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. William S. Pye. At Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JASON, fuel ship, merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KANAWHA, fuel ship, merchant complement. William R. Kennedy, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cocks. Surveying off Cristobal, Canal Zone. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Pope Washington. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Charles P. Huff. The Marblehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Baltimore, Md. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1915). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. The Montgomery is at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under repair. Address there.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Nagasaki, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEVADA, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. William S. Sims. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Franklin D. Karns. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Lieut. Louis J. Gulliver. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERLING (fuel ship) (merchant complement). Lieut. Comdr. Hayne Ellis in temporary command. At Naples, Italy. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. August C. Wilhelm. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At the naval station, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. David A. McBain, master. Sailed April 10 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Key West, Fla. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.
OSCEOLA. Bttn. Warren K. Bigger. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

PUBLIC MARINE SCHOOLS.

Loaned by the Navy Department to States.

NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). Capt. P. S. McMurray. At New York city.
RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. At Boston, Mass.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At the Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.
CONSTELLATION (training ship). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, commandant of station.) Comdr. Rufus Z. Johnston. At Newport, R.I.

CUMBERLAND (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Seales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Cumberland.

HARTFORD (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service."

PETREL (station ship). Comdr. John M. Luby. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

RAINBOW (receiving ship). Lieut. Kinchen L. Hill. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

REINER MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Lieut. Comdr. William P. Cronan. Sailed March 29 from San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, H.T., en route to Guam. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Comdr. John J. Hannigan, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Chief Bttn. John Mahoney. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. Address mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.
Bailey, Annapolis.
Barney, Philadelphia.
Biddle, Annapolis.
Blakely, Newport.
Dahlgren, Charleston.
De Long, Charleston.
Morris, New York.
Thornton, Charleston.
Tingey, Charleston.

Accomac, Boston.
Active, San Francisco, Cal.
Alice, Norfolk.
Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.
Arapaho, Mare Island.
Choctaw, Washington.
Hercules, Norfolk.
Iwona, Boston.
Massasoit, Norfolk.
Modoc, Philadelphia.
Mohave, Puget Sound.
Mohawk, Norfolk.
Narkeeta, New York.
Pawnee, New York.
Pawtucket, Puget Sound.
Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.
Perinet, New York.
Pontiac, New York.
Powhatan, New York.
Rapido, Cavite.
Rocket, Norfolk.
Samoset, Philadelphia.
Sebago, Charleston, S.C.

Sioux, Boston.
Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.
Standish, Annapolis.
Tecumseh, Washington.
Tillamook, Mare Island.
Traffic, New York.

Transfer, New York.
Triton, Washington.
Unadilla, Mare Island.
Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.
Waban, Guantanamo.
Wahnet, Norfolk.

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Callao, Olongapo.
Constitution, Boston.
General Alava, Cavite.
Indiana, Philadelphia.
Iowa, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.
Minneapolis, Philadelphia.
Olympia, Charleston.
Relief, Olongapo.

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Alleen, Providence, R.I.
Boston, Portland, Ore.
Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.
Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dupont, Fall River, Mass.
Elfrida, Washington, N.C.
Essex, Toledo, Ohio.
Foote, Washington, N.C.
Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.
Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.
Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city
Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.
Huntress, St. Louis.
Isle de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.
Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.
Rodgers, Boston, Mass.
Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.
Somers, Quincy, Ill.
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1st Regt., 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 19th, 22d Cos., Col. Eli K. Cole commanding.

2d Regt., 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 23d Cos., Col. Theodore P. Kane commanding.

In the table below, the names given are those of officers in command in each case. N.C.O. indicates non-commissioned officer in charge. Abbreviations: M. Bks., marine barracks; M. Det., marine detachment; N. Yd., navy yard; N. Sta., naval station.

Garrisoned Posts.

In alphabetical order of places named.

M. Bks., N. Acad., Annapolis, Md., Capt. John W. Wadleigh.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Boston, Mass., Capt. Harry O. Smith.
M. Bks., N. Hospital, Boston, Mass., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Cavite, P.I., Capt. Rush R. Wallace.
M. Bks., N. Yd., Charleston, S.C., 1st Lieut. Ross S. Kingsbury.
M. Det., N. Powder Depot, Dover, N.J., N.C.O.
M. Bks., N. Sta., Guam, 40th, 41st, 42d Cos., Major Randolph O. Berkeley.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba, Capt. Douglas C. McDougal.

M. Det., N. Magazine, Hingham, Mass., 2d Lieut. Sidney N. Raynor.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Hawaii, Capt. Thomas M. Clinton.

M. Det., N. Proving Grds., Indian Head, Md., 21st Co., 1st Lieut. Robert E. Messersmith.

M. Det., Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Key West, Fla., Capt. Clifford P. Meyer.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Las Animas, Colo., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., 30th, 33d Cos., Col. Lincoln Karmany.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Mare Island, Cal., Major John F. McGill.

M. Bks., N. Sta., New Orleans, La., 8th Co., Capt. Richard M. Cutts.

M. Bks., N. Yd., New York, N.Y., Capt. James T. Bootes.

M. Det., N. Hosp., New York, N.Y., N.C.O.

M. Det., American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua, Capt. Hamilton D. South.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Norfolk, Va., Col. James E. Mahoney.

M. Det., N. Hosp., Norfolk, Va., N.C.O.

M. Bks., N. Sta., Olongapo, P.I., Capt. Theodore E. Backstrom.

M. Det., American Legation, Peking, China, 38th, 39th Cos., Lieut. Col. Wendell O. Neville.

M. Bks., Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., Capt. Edward B. Cole.

Aviation Section, Aeronautic Station, Pensacola, Fla., 1st Lieut. Alfred A. Cunningham.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Philadelphia, Pa., 2d, 10th Cos., Capt. Logan Feland.

M. Bks., Port Royal, S.C., Capt. Elias R. Beadle.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Capt. John A. Hughes.

N. Prison, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., Lieut. Col. Albertus W. Catlin.

M. Bks., N. Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., Col. C. M. Perkins.

M. Bks., San Diego, Cal. (4th Regiment, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 34th Cos.), Col. Joseph H. Pendleton.

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M. Det., U.S.S. Brooklyn, 1st Lieut. William C. Powers, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Castine, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Cincinnati, 1st Lieut. Robert W. Voeth.
M. Det., U.S.S. Connecticut, Capt. Arthur B. Owens.
M. Det., U.S.S. Delaware, Capt. Edward H. Conger.
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M. Det., U.S.S. Helena, 2d Lieut. Richmond Bryant.
M. Det., U.S.S. Kansas, Capt. Nelson P. Vulte.
14th Co., U.S.S. Kentucky (temp.), 2 Lieut. Roy D. Lowell.
M. Det., U.S.S. Louisiana, 1st Lieut. William O. Wise, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Machias, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Marietta, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Mayflower, N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Michigan, 1st Lieut. Littleton W. T. Waller, jr.
M. Det., U.S.S. Nebraska, 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Brainard.
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M. Det., U.S.S. New Hampshire, Capt. Samuel W. Bogan.
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M. Det., U.S.S. South Carolina, 1st Lieut. Andrew B. Drum.
M. Det., U.S.S. Southern, N. Yd., Portsmouth, N.H., N.C.O.
M. Det., U.S.S. Tennessee, 1st Lieut. Ralph L. Shepard.
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The Shackleton Antarctic ship Aurora, which got adrift in Ross Sea, and was badly damaged by ice floes, arrived at Dunedin, New Zealand, April 3, after being cut off from communication with the outside world for seventeen months. The tug Dunedin, which went out to meet the Aurora, picked up the exploration ship 140 miles south of Otazo Heads and towed her to port. "It might appear to some people as though we had run away to save our lives, leaving Sir Ernest Shackleton and the other members of the party in danger, but that is not the case," said Chief Officer Stenhouse, of the Aurora. As a matter of fact the ship was badly buckled by the pressure of the ice while we were locked in a floe for six weeks. We were on the point of abandoning the ship and sending a wireless for help when we got clear. We had hoped to be able to return and pick up the members of the expedition ashore, but the damage to the Aurora was too great to permit this."

Cordite, melinite, lyddite and the T.N.T. group of explosives are nitro-substitution products of glycerine, cellulose, phenol or toluol, and all require nitric acid for their manufacture, the nitro-group component in each being about one-half of the total weight of the explosive. Nitric acid is needed on a very large scale for their production. The ordinary method of manufacturing nitric acid, the Engineering Supplement of the London

Times tells us, is by decomposing sodium or potassium nitrate with the aid of sulphuric acid, the nitrate salts being found as a natural deposit in various parts of the world. The methods of obtaining nitric acid and nitrates from the air may be grouped in two classes: (1) Oxidation methods, and (2) absorption methods. The oxidation methods, on account of their comparative simplicity, and the fact that nitrogen peroxide gas is produced by cooling the gases that emerge from the furnace, have all three been developed upon an industrial scale in Norway, Germany and Austria, the largest factories being situated in Norway. The absorption methods depend upon the use of some intermediate compound or metal for binding the nitrogen, calcium carbide, aluminum or hydrogen being used for this purpose. The resulting calcium cyanamide or nitride is then decomposed in order to obtain ammonia or nitrates. The processes are therefore more complicated, and demand more extensive plant than those of the first class. In spite of this drawback, they have been developed upon a considerable scale in Scandinavia and in Germany, and large quantities of nitric acid and nitrates are produced by their aid.

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